The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,202 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th Jan.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3887	800	L. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CATHAY	2953	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4590	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3909	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London *viâ* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked BL to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steamer leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4590	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 29 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
D. ALIGHIERI	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO ...	,, 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Lesoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewenich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO ..... T. Rasperich ..... 25th Jan.
IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
MPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 40, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,



LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	14	26th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird &	3544	480	1st Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ARIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	6000	300	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Marr	3680	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	12th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1888. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S. S. ASTON HALL, on or about 30th Jany. 1888.
S. S. WORSLEY HALL, on or about 10th Feby. 1888.



THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Jan., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar, and Kutch, Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 16th January (on arrival of Outward Eastern Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p.m.

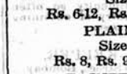
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	
APOLLO.	3,200	J. Douglas	Will sail on or about 1st Feb. 1888.



THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, 4th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BARAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

NOTICE.

S. S. "FLAMBRO."

THE s.s. "FLAMBRO" has arrived from MIDDLESBRO' and is discharging in the stream. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDER, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Ship's Deck, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Agents s. s. "Flambro."

Bombay, 10th January, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
"SQUEEZERS," round corners, per pack ...	1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs.	18 0
Do. do. and gilt edges { per pack.....	2 0
Do. do. per doz. packs.	21 0
Do. Pioneers, thin, highly finished, round corners and gilt edges { per pack ...	1 0
	per doz. pks. 16 8
MOGULS, Assorted patterns. per pack	Rs. 1-4 to 2 2

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANS!!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price, Rs. 6, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome,
Size 12, 13, 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.
PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 12½, 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.
PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.
GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 33 each.
RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.
White Lace Faces in a variety of different designs From Rs. 27 to Rs. 45, each.
White Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 54, each.
Grey Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 40, each.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the KOYPOORI HOTEL, in a large commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Magement, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness ar taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage inonnection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

HIGHER RINGS	from Rs.	25	0 to	50	0	PENCIL CASES	from Rs.	16 0 to 100 0
EAR RINGS	,,	5	0 to	10	0	PENS	,,	2 8 to 14 0
BRACELETS	,,	40	0 to	500	0	PENandPENCIL CASES	,,	30 0 to 100 0
BROCH & EARRINGS	,,	36	0 to	300	0	SCARF PINS	,,	5 4 to 60 0
BROOCHES	,,	20	0 to	150	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	20 0 to 40 0
BROCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	,,	180	0 to	300	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	,,	8 8 to 150 0
BIKLE RINGS	,,	18	0 to	50	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS	,,	18 0 to 30 0
RINGS	,,	28	0 to	200	0	SIGNET RINGS	,,	28 0 to 60 0
CIGARETTES	,,	120	0 to	200	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	20 0 to 50 0
COLLAR STUDS	,,	7	0 to	12	0	SNAKE RINGS	,,	20 0 to 100 0
COFASSES	,,	25	0 to	38	0	SOLITAIRES	,,	20 0 to 40 0
CRSES	,,	36	0 to	52	0	STUD EARRINGS	,,	32 0 to 80 0
DIAMOND RINGS	,,	80	0 to	350	0	STUDS and LINKS	,,	40 0 to 60 0
EARSTUDS	,,	80	0 to	200	0	TOOTH PICKS	,,	14 0 to 30 0
FINGER RINGS	,,	16	0 to	30	0	WRISTLEMEPNA	,,	30 0 to 40 0
LOCETS	,,	36	0 to	300	0	WEDDING RINGS	,,	18 0 to 28 0
MIDAH RINGS	,,	16	0 to	30	0	WHISTLES	,,	36 0 to 50 0
NEKLETS	,,	63	0 to	300	0	WEDDING PRESENTS	,,	10 0 to 1,000 0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	,,	110	0 to	600	0			

SILVER JEWELLERY.

ALERT CHAINS	from Rs.	10	0 to	20	0	LADIES' CHAINS	from Rs.	8 0 to 20 0
BAGLES	,,	3	0 to	12	0	LOCKETS	,,	7 0 to 24 0
BRIER RINGS	,,	12	0 to	54	0	NECKLETS	,,	16 0 to 65 0
BRCELETS	,,	10	0 to	40	0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS	,,	24 0 to 90 0
BROCHES	,,	4	0 to	14	0	PENCIL CASES	,,	4 8 to 12 0
BROCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0 to	25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES	,,	8 8 to 14 0
BROCH PENDANTS	,,	11	0 to	18	0	SCARF PINS	,,	1 0 to 10 0
BROCH PENDANTS, & EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to	25	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	6 0 to 8 0
COARETTES	,,	30	0 to	54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	,,	3 8 to 8 0
EARINGS	,,	8	0 to	12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	5 8 to 8 0
EA DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	,,	9	8 to	11	8	SMELLING BOTTLES	,,	20 0 to 100 0
IVY & SILVER PENCASES	,,	5	0 to	7	8	SOLITAIRES	,,	4 8 to 10 0
						STUDS and LINKS	,,	8 0 to 12 0
						TOOTH PICKS	,,	2 0 to 4 0

SILVER WARE.

BOQUET HOLDERS	from Rs.	46	0 to	60	0	MATCH BOXES	from Rs.	8 12 to 30 0
CAD CASES	,,	30	0 to	60	0	MUGS	,,	60 0 to 120 0
CHLD'S KNIFE, FORK, SOON, RING and BELLS	,,	140	0			NAPKIN RINGS, each	,,	16 0 to 20 0
CHRISTENING MUGS	,,	60	0 to	100	0	POCKET FRUITKNIVES	,,	6 0 to 9 0
CIGR CASES	,,	30	0 to	100	0	SALT CELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	,,	90 0 to 180 0
CIGRETTE CASES	,,	27	0 to	70	0	SUGAR BASINS	,,	75 0 to 100 0
FOX and SPOON	,,	28	0 to	40	0	TEA SETS	,,	250 0 to 320 0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	,,	48	0 to	70	0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case)	,,	45 0 to 80 0
						TOBACCO BOXES	,,	45 0 to 60 0

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

1888.

FOR BANQUETS The Best.
FOR DINNERS The Best.
FOR BALLS The Best.
POMMERY & GRENO ..... Rs. 70 0

This Brand, like NAPIER JOHNSTONE in Whiskies, has distanced all Competitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES

Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
THURSDAY ISLE,		YOKOHAMA.	

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
" Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.
LADIES, do. do. do. do.
Do. NECK do. do. do.
Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE commencing from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.

We shall offer goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons' Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.

No goods exchanged during the sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.	Flowers and Sunshades.
Silks and Velvets.	Flouncings and Sateens.
Gloves and Laces.	Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hats and Bonnets.	Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.	Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.	Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.	

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

BUTTER, MEATS, SAUSAGES,

and all Preserved Provisions.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand a select and splendid collection of Jewellery in Gold, Gem, Diamond, and Silver, Fine Rampore Chudders, Muslins, Pundahs, Palangposh, Moradabad, and Mooltan Pottery; Poona and Surat Toys, Ivory Toys, Work Boxes, Silver Catch Work, Foolkaries, Trays, and Indian Curios, and many other things too numerous to mention. Inspection invited. ... post. Address—HURJIM ... Jewellers, Rampart Row, Fo...

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials of decoration.

Executes any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SIRA.—A Report on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 2 annas; postage, 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,
OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.
Afternoon Performance
ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.
ANOTHER GRAND AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Inexhaustible Fountain of different HIPIC, ACROBATIC, and EQUESTRIAN SPORTS, with all kinds of recreation and amusements.
NEW EQUESTRIAN SCENES.
NEW EDUCATED HORSES.
NEW JAPANESE WONDERS.
NEW COMIC ACTS.
NEW FARCES & PANTOMIMES
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE'S QUADRILLES
LA PASTURELLE
Danced on horse-back by Four Ladies and Four Gentlemen.
The TERRIBLE INFANCE or the pranks in an English School.
COME ONE—COME ALL.
SAME REDUCTION OF PRICES.
One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie. Make a visit to this first-class Exhibition worth four times the Price of Admission.
THE CIRCUS WILL ONLY PLAY FOR A SHORT SEASON.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.
SCHOOL TICKET.
On presentation of School Tickets issued by us or coming in a body, all school children are admitted for ... ...
4 ANNAS EACH
And a free ride on the Elephants.
Doors open at 2-30 p.m., commences at 3-30 p.m
L. MAYA, Secretary.

RUPEES 350.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN CASE CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES of full-plate, three-quarter plate, and Duplex, by JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

WANTED.
A SHORTHAND WRITER (100 words per minute). Preference given to experience in Railway correspondence. Salary, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 according to qualification. Send copies of testimonials to
R. W. P. KING,
Loco. Office Supdt., N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has THIS DAY OPENED AN OFFICE as a CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.
W. ASHDOWN,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
70, Medow Street, Bombay, 12th Jan., 1888.

NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD.
ONE SINGLE-POLED TENT, 18ft. × 14ft. One BECHOBA, with bath-room. Tenders to be addressed to the Mamlatdar of Alibag, where the tents can be seen.
W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Kolaba.
Alibag, 7th January, 1888.

AGENT WANTED for the sale of the ECONOMIC CHEMICAL COMPANY'S celebrated manufactures. ANTE-FOULING COMPOSITION for Iron and wood ships, the best invented. "SCALE CURE" BOILER COMPOSITION, ECONOMIC PRESERVATIVE for fish, meat, &c., which keeps the flavour as well as the substance. ANTI-FERMENT for beer, &c. PAINT REMOVER, PLANT FERTILIZER, DISINFECTANT "SCOUR CLEAN" SCOURING COMPOSITION, "SNOW-WHITE" WASHING POWDER and other preparations and commercial chemicals. Large commission. Apply with references to the ECONOMIC CHEMICAL Co., Grimsby, England.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. L. J. PINTO has applied to us for the issue of DUPLICATE SHARE CERTIFICATES of this Company bearing Nos. 1127 to 1156 and 1431 to 1439, in all 40 shares dated 25th and 30th August, 1884, respectively (original said to have been missing). Any person or persons hold-ing these shares in the way of mortgage, assignment or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned, within one week from the date hereof, otherwise the duplicate shares will be issued as applied for, and no notice of any claim will be entertained.
LANG, MUIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity of the following broken castings up to an aggregate of
500 tons Chairs.
500 ,, Pot Sleepers.
24 ,, Screw-bridge Piles.
60 ,, Straining Posts, screw, Bases, &c.
For delivery during the ensuing 2 months. Cash before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.
The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent and forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th Jan., 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE EXTENSION FROM CHAUNRAH TO JHANSI OF THE CAWNPORE-JHANSI SECTION
OF this Railway will be OPENED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all descriptions on the first of February, 1888.
MIXED TRAINS will run daily from THAT DATE between Cawnpore and Jhansi, stopping at intermediate stations.
From the same date the
BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY
will be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company. The MIXED TRAINS between Itarsi and Bhopal will be run as at present, and the LOCAL TRAINS between Itarsi and Hoshungabad will be continued until FURTHER NOTICE.
TIME AND FARE NOTICES, also a Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 3rd January, 1888.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1888 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1888.
THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW STATIONERY,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	,,
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	,,
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	,,
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	,,
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	,,
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	,,
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	,,
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	,,
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	,,
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	,,
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	,,
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs. a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES, BOX, IVORY AND STEEL,
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCK
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
&c. &c. &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE FIRST CONCERT of the Society will be given at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1888., at 9 p.m. when will be performed Andreas Romberg's Cantata "THE LAY OF THE BELL."
Tickets, price Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after WEDNESDAY next.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGERS from Bombay to places on the West and South Deccan Lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway should book to Poona and re-book at the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's Ghorpuri Station to destination.

From and after 1st February, 1888, the special rates for grain and seeds, piece-goods and cotton between Bombay and stations on the South Deccan Line, and the Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be abolished.
The West of India Portuguese Railway will be OPEN on or about 1st February, and goods may then be booked by that route through to Bombay.
For rates apply to the undersigned, or to Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Marmagao.
JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 3rd January, 1888.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephon Submarine, Underground and Mining Operation As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures, Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

FOR SALE AT THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS, CARNAC BUNDER.
THE following contractors' plant, tools, &c., in good order and condition:—
4 Locomotive Engines Metre Gauge, 125 Contractors' Wagons, Rails 36 and 40 lb. section, Light Railway and Rolling Stock, Mortar Mills, Portable Engines, Pumps, Cranes, Drab Winches, Priestmans Dredger, Double Flour Mills, Circular Saw Bench and Saws, and a large assortment of miscellaneous tools.
Full particulars can be obtained at our office on the works.
KIRBY & Co.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

NEW ARRIVAL.
STILTON CHEESE.
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 56
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.
Commission on purchases and sales ... ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ... ¼ ,,
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
THE
ROYAL HOTEL
LUCKNOW
Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—
1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Ferguson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.
The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.
Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.
Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., London
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

PIANOFORTES
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stugart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & Co. Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED
AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.
JINRIKSAS (Chinese Conveyances) single and double, of a very light and durable nature.
All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.
IMPORTANT SHIPMENT, now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines...per dozen, from	18 to	30
Do. Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21 to	28
Do. Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles...from	23 to	40
Do. Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do. Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose ...from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs, Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.
TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower. | POONA. 1 East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BANKS.
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £80,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and ports of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWEL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.
Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.
And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.
A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.
A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Wm. Fulker, of Salisbury.
And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
CONTAINING INDIAN
plainly and simply ...
Cookery may ...
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOP BITTERS.
SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.
"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "H. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and on
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES
FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,427, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1885 ... £[illegible]
,, 1886 ... £[illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured proves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,167
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,043,129 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death if previous)
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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Second do. ... 4 ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 13
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs 12
Half-yearly ... 6
Quarterly ... 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ... 6
Quarterly ... 3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—Clan Munro (s), arrived yesterday from Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Haverton (s), for Galle ; and Fatteh Islam (brig), Mozambique.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 31st December, 1887, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,17,629 in receipts.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the 12th instant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 7th January, 1888, shows a decrease of Rs. 4,05,514 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Brankelow and Clan Munroe entered yesterday, and the s.s. R. Rubattino and Akaba left the dock on the 10th instant.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nathubhai Laloobhai, a dealer in gold and silver ornaments, in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of a gold bar, weighing twenty-six tolas, valued at Rs. 572, from his shop.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Tuesday evening last, a Hindu girl, named Chendra, living with her parents in Khetwady 7th Street, accidentally fell from a window on the first storey of her house. She being severely injured was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

RAILWAY ROBBERY.—Another daring theft on the N.-W. Railway occurred on Friday night. Captain Woon left Lahore by a mail train at 8-20. He was reading a book at Wagah station, when, hearing a noise, he looked round, and was just in time to see his despatch box being walked off. It contained a gold watch and chain, a fifty-rupee note, his army papers, and other valuables.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March.........Le Canzoni Del Soldato...Rampezzotti
Quadrille......Merry England ....W. Williams.
Overture......Nach Klænge Von Ossian.Niels W.Gade
Gd. Selection.Le Prophète ....Meyerbeer.
Waltz ....Alexandra ....Gung'l.
Galop ....Sans Souçi ....Ascher.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GUIDE TO SANSKRIT VERBS.—Mr. Govind S. Bapat, of the Elphinstone High School, has recently prepared a Guide to Sanskrit Verbs. Nothing puzzles a student of Sanskrit more than the Sanskrit grammar, and especially the portion which treats of verbs. There are so many rules with their exceptions and counter-exceptions that a mere acquaintance with them cannot help a student to arrive at once at the right form of a root. Mr. Bapat has obviated this difficulty by giving the rules and showing how a certain form is arrived at. It is to be hoped that his book will supply a long felt want, and help the Sanskrit students in schools and colleges through a very difficult part of their work.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL IN SALSETTE.—A correspondent writes :—"The parishioners of Gorai, in Salsette, celebrated the Festival of Three Kings with more than usual splendour on Sunday last. On Saturday evening they gave a splendid reception to their prelate, who came there to pay his pastoral visit. He was met outside the village by the principal parishioners. Here was erected a triumphal arch, bearing the inscription "God bless our Bishop." Dr. Henriques, one of the principal inhabitants of the place, read an address ; to which his Lordship replied in terms of thankfulness. The procession wended its way to the church, the band playing some pleasant airs. The streets, through which the Bishop was conducted under a canopy of silk-cloth, were illuminated, and made gay with arches, flags, and bannerets. The church was also well decorated and illuminated. In the interior of the church all the arrangements were admirably carried out, principally through the exertions of Mr. Germano Crasto. At the High Mass, the Rev. Vicar of the local church was the celebrant, assisted by Reverends John Francis Rodrigues and Andrew de Gonsalves. The latter gentleman also delivered an impressive sermon. A goodly number of people received Communion on the occasion. The Confirmation Service was postponed for the next day.

DISAFFECTION ON THE BRITISH SHIP LOWTHER CASTLE.

CAPTAIN SCARBOROUGH, of the British Ship Lowther Castle, appeared again at the Police Court yesterday, and charged Joseph Dike, J. Leary, J. Layton, W. Runbach, W. Kennedy, J. Allan, W. Quinn, P. Murphy, G. Shere, F. Murterry, and F. Hooper, eleven of his A. B.'s, before Mr. Hamilton, with continual refusal of duty. The men had been sent to jail for three weeks by Mr. Crawley-Boevey before Christmas because they would not work. They came out of jail yesterday, and again refused to do any work when taken on board. The men were determined that they would not go on board, and threatened to commit an assault on anybody in Court so as to receive a sentence which would disable the Captain from taking them out of jail when he was ready for sea, which he would otherwise do if they were merely sent to prison on the charge of refusal of duty. This necessitated careful police arrangements in the Court so as to prevent the recurrence of a scene which was enacted in the Chief Magistrate's Court on the 22nd of last month, when one of the seamen, named Lynch, hit Captain Scarborough in the face with an ink pot he picked off the table. Supt. MacDermott had the men brought up in couples and placed before the Magistrate under a guard of many European constables.

The first couple brought up were Joseph Dike and J. Leary. Captain Scarborough stated that when these men and the others were put on board by the police they all refused to turn to. Dike commenced to use foul language, and without any provocation threw a stone or a piece of coal at him.

When asked what he had to say, Dike said : I will assault him again if I have the chance.

His Worship : Why don't you be reasonable and do your work.

Leary : The officers say we are worse than ballast.

His Worship (laughing) : Yes, that may be, but they will be glad to get you to work afterwards as sailors.

As the men refused to work, they were sent to jail, till the ship was ready for sea.

The next couple, Layton and Runbach, who likewise refused to turn to. They said they were of the same opinion as they were when first charged.

His Worship said he was very sorry for them. He would send them to jail till the ship was ready for sea. It was all very well their refusing, but it was very foolish, as they would eventually be put on board. Why did not they work out the articles they had signed and then leave the ship when they got to England.

Layton swore if he was put on board he would not work, and the Captain would have to carry him in irons all the way. On Kennedy being asked if he would gain anything by refusing to work he replied he did not know. Quinn complained of ill-treatment as an excuse for his refusal. He said the Captain had threatened to kick his head off. Murphy made a similar excuse, and added that the mate also had threatened him ; they were afraid to go to sea again with the Captain and mate.

His Worship did not think that a sufficient excuse for them, and said they had better go back on board.

Shere said he had not been treated like a man on board.

His Worship : That was sometime ago, what have you to say now ?

There : I do not intend to work.

His Worship : Why ?

Shere : Because I don't intend to.

Murterry and Hooper were of the same mind, the latter swearing he did not intend to do any duty whatsoever on board.

His Worship thought they were all acting very foolishly, especially as they assigned no cause whatever for their behaviour. He sent them all to three weeks' hard labour, but to be put on board whenever the Captain was ready to go to sea.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 12.

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

571—Winter and B—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs. Hassanbhoy Visram and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

574—Khunderao M Khimjee Jadowji and another vs. Dewji Vussonji and another—Jefferson B and D.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued by the Sea and Ocean Rapid Navigation Company, Limited, a Corporation registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, which has for its object the facilitation of sea trips by utilizing vessels of an altogether new type. A circular, which accompanies the prospectus, gives some interesting particulars of the proposed ships. They are to have four separate hulls, with four screw propellers—two amidships and two astern. This will no doubt astonish old sea-farers. But the subject is discussed in right earnest, and the author devotes about three columns in making himself clear. "It is confidently expected," says the writer, "that a vessel of this peculiar type will attain a speed of between forty to forty-five miles an hour or about 1,000 miles in the twenty-four ; so that we may certainly expect to cross the Atlantic in two or two-and-a-half days, to do the Cape of Good Hope in a week, to go round to India in a fortnight, or direct *via* Suez Canal from London to Bombay and *vice versa* in seven days." The vessel would be light, from having but two raised sides to four hulls, and in drawing fifteen to seventeen feet of water would displace about 2,500 tons against 7,500 tons of single vessels of similar length of beam. She would carry 2,500 to 3,000 tons on a draught of twenty to twenty-two feet of water. But she would measure 500 feet by 60. If the vessel ever exists at all it will be a swift sailer, but not a cargo carrying boat, and the shipowner must either increase his fares or work at a loss. Whether it would be worth sacrificing so much to gain so little is a question which shipping investors will most seriously consider.

AN UNRULY NEIGHBOUR.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey heard a case in which Staff Sergeant J. Arnold, R.A., charged Mrs. C. Warburton, an aged widow, with abusing him and his wife. Mr. A. Turner appeared in support of the charge.

Mrs. Warburton was informed of the charge made against her, but she immediatly denied the truth of it.

Sergeant Arnold then briefly stated the facts of the case. It appeared that Mrs. Warburton lived in the same block of buildings at Colaba in which he and his wife did, and their respective quarters were separated by a wall, which had a door and a window in it. Mrs. Warburton seems to have become annoyed with one of Arnold's servants for using a way which she considered was one over which she only had a right, and on the afternoon of Wednesday last week she abused Mrs. Arnold for sending her servant that way. She also impeached Mrs. Arnold's virtue and repeated her charges subsequently when Arnold came home. It was owing to these aspersions on his wife's character that led Mr. Arnold to make the present charge.

Mrs. Arnold was the next witness, and she corroborated her husband in every particular, adding that Mrs. Warburton was the worst tempered woman she had ever met, and that she was always causing her annoyance. Mrs. Warburton at first refused to question her, saying she had pleaded her own cause, but afterwards asked the following question. You said I was a dirty drunken old cat, did you not ?

Mrs. Arnold : No, I did not.

Mrs. Warburton : That is what aroused my temper.

Mrs. Arnold : No, I said you were drink-taken.

Mrs. Warburton : No, no, no !

His Worship : So she was drunk ?

Mrs. Arnold : Yes, she had taken drink, but she knew what she was saying.

The next and last witness for the prosecution was an ayah, who admitted a superficial knowledge of English. She testified to the fact that her mistress, Mrs. Arnold, was abused, and mentioned some of the words used.

Mrs. Warburton denied the charge again and averred that her language referred to the servants employed by Mrs. Arnold, who passed to-and-fro before her house. In answer to the Court she said she was a widow and resided in the Artillery quarters at Colaba. She had used no abusive language at all, and what she had said referred only to the servant, who was a very bad charactered woman. She repeated she had said nothing against Mrs. Arnold's character ; in fact, she would be very sorry to say anything against either Mrs. or Mr. Arnold, who were very good neighbours. Mrs. Warburton also admitted that she was entirely dependent on her son, who was in the Artillery, and that she received free quarters from Government.

On the evidence before him, his Worship said that, notwithstanding Mrs. Warburton's explicit denial, he found it his duty to frame a charge against her. This was done, and Mrs. Warburton replied she had nothing further to say and had no witnesses to call.

His Worship then said he had nothing to do but to express the opinion he had formed on hearing the evidence. He could not possibly doubt on that evidence that Mrs. Warburton did make use of very insulting and disgraceful language to Mrs. Arnold. It was quite inconceivable to him that a respectable man like Staff Sergt. Arnold and his wife would come to a police court and make a wholly false and unwarranted charge against a person of her advanced age and in the position she was. There was no sort of excuse for her using such disgraceful and improper language, except perhaps that she was drunk. His Worship was inclined to believe that liquor was the real cause of the disgraceful occurrence. As Mr. and Mrs. Arnold had been subjected to annoyance before, they had nothing else to do but appeal to the law of the country. It was extremely unpleasant for them to be made to lay such disgraceful charges in a police court, and it was also a great disgrace to her, (Mrs. Warburton) but bearing in mind the public exposure which had taken place, and the possibility that the matter would go before the military authorities and further action be taken, his Worship thought the interests of public justice would be met if he inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 on Mrs. Warburton. If there was a repetition of the offence he would, he said, send her to jail without the option of a fine.

Mrs. Warburton, as soon as she understood the Court, What !

His Worship : I fine you Rs. 20 with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment.

Mrs. Warburton (excited and snapping her fingers) : Twenty rupees, very well, I'll pay Rs. 20, that is not much to me. Who must I send it to ?

Mrs. Warburton then bowed to the bench and left the Court.

Before Mr. Turner left, his Worship remarked to him that he thought the matter should be brought to the notice of Colonel Shortland, though he would no doubt learn the facts of the case through other sources. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold certainly ought to be protected from further annoyance, and Mrs. Warburton ought not to be allowed to remain in her quarters.

Mr. Turner replied that a report had already been made to the Adjutant and eventually the matter would be brought to the notice of Col. Shortland.

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

DEFAMATION.—A Lahore defamation case, "which bids fair to reveal some startling facts regarding the past working of the North-Western Railway Co-operative Stores," was to come off, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, on the 6th instant, in Mr. Kennedy's Court :—"Much excitement has been prevalent for weeks past amongst the railway employés who are interested in the developments. It is hinted that disclosures will be made in this case of certain transactions, with regard to the stores in question, which will put a different light upon affairs—as they have been already represented—anterior to the time when Colonel Conway-Gordon took the management in hand."

THIEVES AT RAWALPINDI.—The thieves round about Rawalpindi are just now doing a great trade in Government Arms, no less than 17 Martini-Henri Carbines and 8 Martini-Henri rifles were stolen in November last from the following Regiments : from the 1st King's Dragoon Guards at Lawrencepore, on the 17th, four Martini-Henri Carbines ; also from the same Regiment at Lawrencepore, on the 19th, 7 Martini-Henri Carbines ; from the Camp of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, Rawalpindi, on the 13th, six Snider Carbines ; from the Camp of the 1st Battalion, 33rd Regiment, at Rawalpindi, on the 12th, two Martini-Henri Rifles with bayonets attached ; from the Barracks of the Border Regiment, Sealkot, about the 17th, six Martini-Henri Rifles ; two private guns and a Revolver were also stolen from the 5th Bengal Cavalry, on the 1t3h, belonging to a native officer of that Regiment. In the month of October the following Rifles and Carbines were stolen : on 7th October, seven Rifles were stolen from the lines of the 15th Gurkha Regiment at Abbottabad ; also from the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, on the night of 12th October, 3 Martini-Henri Carbines at Rawalpindi ; again from the Royal Sussex Regiment one Rifle was stolen on the 16th October. It is a surprising fact, but it is nevertheless true, that not one of these Rifles or Carbines has been recovered by the Police.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE FOLK LORE OF INDIAN PLANTS."

THE following is a report of the lecture on the above subject given by Dr. Kirtikar at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Monday last.—The lecturer said :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—From time immemorial plant-life has always had its tales connected with itself, or with the places in which it grows. In ancient Grecian and Roman literature we find that there are certain plants favourite to certain gods and goddesses. Bacchus is described as ivyclad. Æsculapius, the god of the physicians and physic, wears a crown of laurel, because the tree is supposed to be a powerful cure for diseases of all kinds. The goddess Concordia (concord) has her symbol illustrated by two right hands joined together and a pomegranate. Pax, the goddess of peace, is represented as being crowned with olives and laurel, bearing ears of corn in her hands. Pluto, the King of the nether regions, is represented as being sometimes crowned with Narcissus flowers (white daffodils), and sometimes with cypress leaves. The god Hymenæus, presiding over marriages, and companion of Venus, is crowned with sweet marjoram, and sometimes roses. Who can read without horror the experience of Æneas as has been graphically pourtrayed by the masterly pen of Virgil when Æneas, on landing on the Thracian shore, plucks a shoot of what is apparently a shaggy myrtle bush. Drops of dark blood arise from where the shoot was torn off the ground. He did it again, and again did blood gush out of the upturned soil. At last a voice arose from the bosom of the soil. "Spare me ! I am Polydorus, buried here. Let me enjoy repose in my grave, murdered as I lie by the hand of a Thracian Monarch who killed me for my gold." Take another instance from classic legends, when Phaeton, one of the children of the Sun, mounted his father's chariot and being unable to manage the fiery horses set fire to heaven and earth. Jupiter struck him out of the chariot with thunder, and cast him headlong into the river Po. Phaeton's sisters mourned over the loss of their brother and wept uncontrolled by the side of the river. The gods in their compassion changed the sisters into *Poplar trees*. Proscerpine, the queen of the internal regions loved her husband Pluto—the *black* god—so much, lovely as *she was*, that she, in a fit of jealousy, converted his mistress *Mentha* into *mint*, a plant known after her name. We know again the story of the youth Narcissus who was so infatuated with his own beauty that he fell in deep love with himself. In the love of his own matchless beauty he pined away when at last the compassion of gods turned him into a daffodil. In our own day we speak of "successful" men bring the palm from the ancient Roman custom of giving the gladiator a palm tree branch. Our leading poet is called the Poet "Laureate." The laurel is an emblem of peace and victory in our days. In modern days the flowers have a language, which finds no small measure, encouragement and fruitful occupation to two young loving hearts about to be united in the sacred bonds of wedlock. The lady love sends a beautifully pressed dried heart's ease. The sweetheart swears constancy and warmth by enclosing a rose. The lady-love sends a lily-of-the-valley—the sweetheart sends back love-lies-bleeding, and so on, till the orange blossom veil hands over the virgin wife to her ardent admiring husband. Nor is the village tree or the way-side bush free from its own tale. Near Glastonbury Abbey they say there is an old hawthorn tree that sprang up and at once threw out bud and blossom when Joseph, the first preacher of Christianity in Britain, thrust his staff into the ground to convince the British Islanders that he had a divine mission to fulfil. They all sing its praises. India is no exotion to this universal natural propensity of the human mind to connect tales of more or less interest with the trees and plants we see around. Have you seen the peepul (the *ficus religiosa*) tree yonder. It is dusk now. Don't you pass by it. Don't stand under its rustling branches, or you will be possessed of the spirits that haunt its deepening shadow. Why should the peepul more than any other tree, say, its neighbour the accasia or babul be haunted by spirits. There is no more reason for this than there is for young Narcissus being looked upon as turned into a daffodil in preference to a rose. Nobody has seen these spirits in *propria persona*. It is all imagination. Good spirits, according to other accounts, dwell on the different parts of the peepul. Thus Brahma, the creator of men, is at the place where the roots strike the ground. Vishnu, the preserver, is at its middle, and Shiva, the destroyer, is at the top. The ghost or evil spirits are supposed to haunt the branches. It is possible that the idea of evil spirits has struck the story-teller's mind from the topmost deity being inordinately fond of the company of goblins or demons. What are these demons ? Principally, there are two—the *Hedli*, a female, and the *Munja* or an unmarried youth, a boy under or about twelve. The *Hedli* is a ghastly figure, being the spirit of a married woman dying during the lifetime of her husband. She is dressed in a yellow *sari*. Her hair is dishevelled, her forehead besmeared with red powder, and her eyelashes darkened with lampblack. She has the appearance of wildness and her general demeanour betokens mischief, for death has been early, and the woman has died before properly enjoying the world. The youthful *Munja* is not so wild. Having died before he was old enough to appreciate a worldly life, the spirit *Munja* is at the best and indifferent spirit. He is dressed in the fashion suited to his age and calling. His age is boyish. He has just passed through the ceremony of the investiture of the holy thread, but has died before the sacred girdle is off his waist. He is nude, he carries with him a staff obtained from the palas tree (*butea frondosa*.) He has the recently assumed sacred thread across his left shoulder. He has his water bowl and his *jholi* or bag to receive the alms he asks to sustain his body during the period of his pupilage. Why such a tender and harmless spirit should ever have been created by the story-teller beats my imagination. I can understand an angry, unsatisfied grown up person, male or female, being anxious to linger around the place dear to him or her during life, and being angry and dissatisfied, they might wear countenances horrid enough to terrify those whom they haunt, but I cannot understand this of a boy, whose spirit after his boyish frolics requires rest and peace, or whose lissome countenance wants a more congenial home than the constantly rustling branches of a shaky peepul. There is no botanical reason why the peepul should be haunted by evil spirits. In Bombay it grows rather irregularly, but up-country I have seen its stem as perfect and erect, beautifully shining as it could be. The leaves, lovely, delicately tinted, perfect in their same work, and altogether when the stem is not irregular it is a lovely tree, though not productive of any edible fruit. The presence of the Hindoo trinity gods therefore is more suited to the general appearance of the peepul. Far different in appearance is the *umber* tree, botanically called the *ficus glomerata*, at the foot of which the guardian deity is *Duttatraya*. The legend of the birth of this peaceful, all-powerful, and all-protecting deity is highly amusing. You already know the gods of the Hindoo trinity. Let me introduce to you their wives : Savitry, wife of Brahma, Luksha, wife of Vishnu, and Parvati, wife of Shiva. These three dutiful wives are extremely devoted to their respective lords. The story is that there was a certain saint called Atri living happily with his devoted wife Anusaya. Though the wives of the gods forming the trinity were highly devoted to their respective husbands, it must be stated that Anusaya far surpassed any known woman of her time in her devotion. Her entire submission to the will of her lord was well-known. If ever, therefore, there was an object of universal envy in this respect, it was the wife of the humble saint Atri. He was powerful in his sanctity, and peaceful at home, not possessing much and yet wanting little. Rich in the love of his wife, he was the happiest among the living. Any god or goddess not quite at peace with his or her partner might have usefully learnt a lesson from their singularly pure and perfect lives. The gods of the Hindoo mythology like all other mythic gods were not perfect gods. They had their own domestic vexations. With a view, therefore, to have some "fun" the heavenly peripatetic chatterer Narad appears on the scene. Who is *Narad* ? As I say he is a peripatetic chatterer. A messenger travelling between the heavenly and mundane spheres, a walking newspaper, a living encyclopædia and a mellifluous singer like Orpheus of the Greeks. He is an energetic bachelor, carrying the *Vina* (or a kind of modified guitar) in one hand, and the *chiplya* in another (two chips of wood with brass jingles held between the middle finger and thumb); singing and dancing, full of liveliness and full of glee. He is a man the very quintessence of wit and humour ; and of vast resources, ready to create misunderstandings between friends and companions ; and foment quarrels between foes, and as equally ready with means, repairing wrongs resulting therefrom—in plain words a consummate peace-breaker and mischief-maker, the very imp of meddlesomeness, the minion of mockery, and with all this, a *saint* born and brought up—and, what is more strange, an *ever welcome* visitor of the immortal gods and mortal men, at whatever hour of night or day he paid his visit. He had the power of mysteriously disappearing from the lower to the higher world, and had no vehicle to carry him from place to place. He vanished in the airy regions, but when he was not disposed to be *in cognito* the sweet strains of his ever-charming music announced his arrival. True to his calling, he paid a visit to each of the wives of the three goods I have mentioned—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. He said to them that there was a woman in an humbler sphere of life who beat them all in her devotion to her lord and in her hospitality. It was not meet, said he that it should be so. It [redacted] that they of heaven were surpa[redacted]aff and banter of Narads do[redacted] monster ? The virulence [redacted] listeners was boundless. [redacted] Anasuya and to test her s[redacted] they packed off their husba[redacted] this holy and humble pa[redacted], Bramha from his Satyalo[redacted] and Shiva from Kailas in[redacted] their wives. They stood [redacted] of Atri, asking alms, but imposing an absurd condition that the alms should be given by the lady of the house, Anusaya, in a state of perfect nudity. This is palpably a prohibitive condition imposed with the sole object of putting to the severest test the hospitality of the host, under the strong presumption that it will not be fulfilled, and thus the rules of hospitality will be broken and the object of the trinity eventually gained. The story reminds one of lady Godiva, the noble wife of the "Grim Earl" of Coventry, who was called upon to ride uncovered through her town, if she wanted her hard-hearted husband to repeal an oppressive law, and thus save her subjects from heavy taxation. To return to our legend, then the Hindoo trinity thus stood at the Rishi's door, united in an act of self-immolation, for indeed self-immolation it was, as they were demanding more than was their due as beggars or as guests, and though they were supreme gods, *in cognito* their act was one which no mind, human or divine, could ever look upon with approbation or with complacency, under any circumstances ; far less would such a request be considered becoming on the part of guests and beggars. But beggars have sometimes strange ways of demanding alms. A woman's true dowry is modesty. To venture to attack that under the garb of hospitality, to make one's own demand as a guest, forgetting the commonest and plainest rules of hospitality is too much to bear for even a saint. Yet the husband of Anusaya was up to the occasion. Embarrassed, yet serene and unmoved, "sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn," Anusaya, the faithful wife and woman, says to the three guests, "your will be done !" To send them away unsatisfied would be a lifelong reproach. It would entail the loss of merit of former hospitalities. It would mean a life of moral extinction. Her husband in the meanwhile placed a potful of charmed water before his devoted wife, dignified in what to others would have been perturbation, but determined as a true woman always is, to do her duty to the last. The lady sprinkled a little of this charmed water prepared by her husband on each of the pseudo beggars, and if I may venture to express an opinion, it "served them right." For, behold ! on the sprinkling of the water they three lost their manly forms and became tender *babies*. They were there in spirit, but their persons were no longer those that could take impression from the surrounding world. The lady Anusaya thereafter at once fulfilled the condition of nudity, flung her garments aside, and with a dignity characteristic of a hostess she put the three babies to her breast one after another, and fed them in their state of perfect innocence, thus fulfilling their demands without going beyond the bounds of modesty. She sang lullabies and sent the babies to sleep. Time passes. The husbands don't return home. What's become of them ? *The Messenger of Heaven, Narad*, is again on the scene. He knows it all. He is at the bottom of it. He informs the three wives, anxious about the return of their gallant husbands, that their husbands had been metamorphosed into babies, were now in the arms of Anusaya whom they had sent a trial. The laurel is the meed of mighty conquerers. The cradle is now the meed of these preposterous gods. You can imagine the consternation of the wives. Implorings and apologies of a touching kind prevailed after this. The time for claiming superiority was gone. The contest was at an end. There was a fall, and the humble pair was victorious. The *Rishi* was willing to forgive and forget. The charmed waters were sprinkled over the babies, and they became men again. To make the circumstance, however, and also to serve a lesson to future generations, this united action of the three gods was symbolized in making a new deity by the union of three persons into one. This was the birth of god *Dattatraya*, who is to be found at the foot of the *Umbar* or *Audumbar tree* (*ficus glomerata*). He has only one body and six hands, but has three different heads, each representing a god of the Hindu trinity. He was conceived in holiness, and in the discharge of the solemn duty of hospitality, and is, therefore, a noble deity the prince of peace and guardian of good deeds. Let me now take up the legend connected with another favourite and frequently seen tree, the banyan-tree, the *Ficus Indica*. On the full moon day of Jeshtha this tree is worshipped by all married ladies, that they may escape from the miseries of a widowed life. The story is that it was the worship of this tree that gave back to Savitri her husband Satyawan, who was stung to death by a cobra during his wanderings in the forest. The legend of Savitri has attracted the attention of Count Gubernato that distinguished Oriental scholar, who was among us some time ago. He has dramatised the story in Italian, which our learned antiquarian scholar Dr. Gerson DaCunha has rendered into English. There the story is given graphically. Suffice it to say here that Narad figures in this story also. Here it was through his instrumentality that Savitri knew the mode of recovering her husband from the Yama Raja, king of the infernal regions, (the Indian Pluto). After having worshipped the plant in the usual manner prescribed by the ritual, standing by the side of her husband's body that had just breathed its last, she invoked the lord of the nether world that her husband's life might be restored. The force of the worship of the banyan-tree was so great that the king of hell was obliged to give up the spirit of the deceased husband. It was no unmerited reward to a dutiful wife who had abandoned her parents and all her dear belongings, her country and her comforts to wander in the jungles with her husband—a companion in life to him, as well as his deliverer, or regenerator after death. What woman, with her beliefs trained in this direction, will not similarly worship a banyan-tree if it is only to escape the sorrows and miseries of a widowed life. And yet how many an Indian widow there is at this day who has most devoutly worshipped the banyan tree every year with renewed faith, and yet in the end not escaped the crushing calamities of perpetual and relentless widowhood ! If it had been in the power of plants and bushes to avert human sorrow and lessen the burden of human misery the world would have been different ! There would have been no misery at all. There are two or three plants which are connected with the life history of the amorous god, Krishna. They are the Tulasi (*Ocymum Sanctum*), Kadamba (*Nauclea Cadamba*) and Parijatak (*NyctanthesArbor Tristris.*) The mythological character of Krishna is one of the most marvellously complex that has ever been created or even attempted by any classical or modern writer. It is the leading character of the great epic of Mahabharat. The main springs of his action are not simply dictated by a life of sensual pleasure, but if I may speak as a student of poetry some parts of the life of Krishna afford an illustration, of undying personal attachment to his devotees and self sacrifice in the interest of those who trusted in him. The birth of the Tulsi plant has a story of its own. The plant whereever it grows or exists assures us of the presence of Vishnu and Krishna, being one of the incarnations of Vishnu (8) his presence is identically constant in the plant. There is a day in the month of Kartick, the 11th day in the first fortnight of the month, when the Hindoos, celebrate a wedding of the image of Krishna and the Tulsi plant. This plant is held in great veneration by the ladies particularly. It is worshipped every morning by those devout Hindu ladies, who observe their ancient customs rigidly ; after worshipping they go round the pot, in which the plant grows a hundred times, or a thousand times and in rare instances on exceptional occasions a hundred thousand times. Thus indirectly, those who go through this apparently meaningless worship, get the opportunity of taking exercise of an early morning regularly, ending in a measure which is conducive to health. However, that may be whether the Tulsi plant is worshipped or not, it exists, or at any rate ought to exist, in the back yard or front of a Hindu's house or among his collection of plants if he has any. The story told about the birth of this plant is this :—At the time of the churning of the great ocean when fourteen jewels came out of the ocean the goddess "Lakshmi," the gem "Koushtubh" and the plant, "Parijatak" fell to the lot of Vishnu who, as I have already said, formed one of the trinity. The god was so overjoyed that tears came out of his eyes, trickled down his cheeks and fell on the ground from every drop of these tears sprang a plant of Tulsi. There is yet another account of the origin of this plant given very graphically by a writer in one of the recent numbers of the *Indian Antiquary*. I may summarize it briefly. The wife of a deity, named Jullunder, conceived a secret affection for Krishna. Silently loving him she pined away—and eventually died without a reciprocation of her attachment from Krishna. After her death he realized the extent of her affection and mourned sorely over the unrequited love of his admiring friend. But it was no use, her body had been burnt. Her angelic form had disappeared "earth unto earth" and "dust unto dust." Ashes alone had remained. What could Krishna do but weep ? It was too late for anything else. He threw himself down on the hot ashes of the broken-hearted woman and wept bitterly in the deep agonies of disappointment. From every drop of his tear, it is said, arose a tulsi plant. This story appears to better account for the annual marriage of the god with the Tulsi plant, whereby he is united in spirit with the symbol of her that had loved him fervently but fruitlessly in life, and had alas too late ! gained in death the fruit of her secret affections. The story of the *Kadamba* tree is a very amusing one. Krishna found the Gopis—his female friends—bathing in the river Jumna one day. He appeared unseen on the spot and carried away their garments which he left hanging on the kadamba tree. What consternation this must have caused among the temporary losers of the garments had better be imagined, than described. It is a terrible joke to practise on anybody. But Krishna was full of all sorts of pranks and practical jokes. The story of the *Parijatak* plant is equally characteristic of the character of Krishna. I have already said that the Parijatak plant was one of the fourteen gems obtained from the great churning of the ocean and that Vishnu had become the happy possessor of this sweet-scented tree. Here again let me bring Narad on the scene to help my story. He happened to have a flower from this tree which he had brought from the Paradise of Vishnu, and presented to Krishna. In his deep devotion to Rukmini Krishna presented the flower to her in preference to any other wife of his. This shows the disadvantage of having more wives than one. The news seems to have reached the ears of Satyabhama another dear wife of his. Who do you think was the bearer of this tale to Satyabhama ? Why ? Narad, of course, his restless soul would not remain quiet with simply presenting a rare sort of a flower to a deity he was visiting. One mischief must supersede another. How else are mischievous persons to find an occupation for themselves ? What is the result of this report to Satyabhama of the gift of a flower of Nyctanthes from Krishna to Rukhmini ? Satyabhama is electrified. Her lord Krishna, she feels, has slighted her. She is mightily offended. She is disconsolate, nothing will please her, nothing will pacify her. How dared Krishna to thus ill-use her ? She can't explain. Has she been wanting in her duty, or has Krishna forgotten his former professions to her ? or has Rukmini got the better of her lord ? She must not remain silent now. Krishna must know from her how grievousher wrong has been. On his next visit to Satyabhama, Krishna finds the door of her chamber locked up from within. No answer from her to his knocks. The unsuspecting husband knows of no cause, for he has given none for such treatment. He is unsuspecting because he does not know that the chief mischief-maker on this occasion is the peripatetic Narad. To return to the story. The door of the chamber was at last opened to the repeated entreaties of the knocker outside. On entry there was a scene, and on explanation of the cause of anger, coupled with much persuasion on the part of Krishna, Satyabhama was at once promised not only flower of the tree, but the whole tree itself. The tree (root, stem and branches all) was bodily transferred from Satyaloka by a messenger specially sent there, to the garden of Satyabhama. But the story would not be complete if I did not tell you the sequel of it. Satyabhama full of pride gathered therefrom a few flowers and sent them in a golden case as a present to Rukmini her rival in love, through her ladies-in-waiting. It so happened that Krishna having originally presented the flower to Rukmini the winds of the air had known the first bent of his mind and had accordingly daily wafted abundance of Parijatak flowers from the garden of Satyabhama into the garden of her rival Rukmini, so that when Satyabhama's ladies-in-waiting arrived at Rukmini's house with the golden casket of a few stray flowers they found their mistress's rival, much to their surprise rolling on a bed of the flowers ! Their discomfeiture was great. This news was duly communicated by the ladies-in-waiting to Satyabhama. Thus her haughty spirit had a fall. She had to acknowledge in her heart much against her wish that she had only the second place in the heart of Krishna. There is supposed to be a time when once in the year during the Dewali holidays, on the 14th dark night of the month of Kartick, the plants in the jungles speak and give information to herbalists wandering in the jungles. I have never wandered in the jungles at night and certainly, I would not do so. On the principal night of Dewali, for like Christmas Dewali comes but once a year ; but if ever I do I am doubtful if I should understand the language of plants. However, there is yet a sphere of usefulness for anybody that wanders the jungles in India by day—he may gather the herb and simples, and he may assist in the work of renovating the Bombay flora. There is infinite variety in nature. "Age cannot wither her nor custom stale her ;" we may be able to examine old plants with new eyes, and we may be able to identify and classify the vast flora that yet lies insufficiently explored before us in this gorgeously green country and superbly rich soil.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice :—

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, moved that the hearing of the petition be adjourned for six months on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on. Mr. Mankar, for an opposing creditor, Lulloobhoy Dulputboy, consented to the adjournment. Mr. Vicajee, for another opposing creditor, said he had no instructions either to oppose or to consent to the application. His lordship granted the application, extending the *interim* order for six months.

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.—Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, asked that the insolvent's examination, which had been fixed for that day, be postponed on the ground that the appeal which the insolvent had filed from his lordship's decision on the point had not yet been heard. The application was granted.

RE DEWCURN JIVRAJ.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the Official Assignee, appeared to show cause against a rule nisi, granted on the 5th October last at the instance of an opposing creditor, calling upon the creditors to show cause why they should not be required to prove their claims, and why, in the event of their failing to do so, their names should not be struck off the schedule. The rule was granted on the application of Kalaram Mohanram, who stated in an affidavit that his claim amounted to Rs. 27,500 ; and that a dividend had been declared since the insolvent obtained the benefit of the Act in 1870 ; but that besides the applicant and another creditor, whose claim amounted to Rs. 1,500, no other creditor had come forward to claim the dividend. In answer to the Court, the learned counsel stated that the schedule was filed in 1868, and he contended that it was not in the power of the Court to entertain the present application.

The Judge remarked that he remembered such applications being made to him several years ago. In one case, that of Cussondas Narrondas, his lordship had made an order expunging from the schedule the names of several creditors.

Mr. Inverarity urged that, in that case, the schedule contained several fictitious names, but that the names on the present schedule were the names of *bona fide* creditors. In regard to a schedule, which contained fictitious names, it was entirely in the power of the Court to expunge them ; but the circumstances of the present case were different. Mr. Inverarity read sections 38 and 41 of the Act, showing that when a claim did not appear in the schedule, a creditor may apply to the Court to have his name inserted therein ; and that objection, if any, could be made to it at the time of declaring a dividend.

The Judge said the practice was that an insolvent inserted in the schedule the names of his creditors ; and that the claims were afterwards heard and determined.

Mr. Inverarity was aware of the practice, but said that in the present case, a dividend of 4 per cent. had been declared, and one of the creditors had actually received the dividend. The learned counsel argued that the proper time for making an objection was when the dividend was declared. The insolvent had a very small estate ; a dividend of only 4 per cent. had been declared ; and Rs. 1,900 were now in the hands of the Official Assignee, out of which several of the creditors were to be paid. He understood applications for the dividend had not been made, as the bulk of the creditors were residents of Kurrachee and Multan, who did not probably consider it worth their while to go to the expense of claiming such a paltry dividend. The present applicant had not put in an appearance for several years to claim the dividend, because it was so small. The learned counsel read an affidavit made by Mr. Turner, in which it was stated that he had in his hands Rs. 1,900, which had not been claimed by the creditors. It was an insolvency of twenty years' standing ; and probably some of the creditors were dead by this time, and that was also a reason why only seven of the creditors had been served with the present rule.

The Judge remarked that the Official Assignee held the amount as deposits for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors like the official liquidator of a public company.

Mr. Inverarity said the creditors might have thought fit to leave the amount unclaimed until it grew larger. The learned counsel said that rule 39 empowered the Official Assignee to keep possession of the amount until a creditor came forward to claim it.

The judge said he had power to expunge the name of a creditor who did not come forward within a reasonable time to claim the dividend, remarking that section 39 was not now in force, and had been repealed in the time of Sir Michael Westropp.

Mr. Inverarity contended that the rule was in force when the dividend was declared, and that it was not repealed until 1878. This rule held the Official Assignee as trustee for the creditors until they came forward to claim the dividend ; and under the circumstances, Mr. Inverarity asked the Court to discharge the rule with costs.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Kaluram Mohanram, said the matter was brought into Court under the advice of Mr. Turner in a letter to his client, which was appended to his affidavit. Mr. Inverarity had argued the case upon a fallacy, making no distinction between a "claim proved" and a claim merely inserted in the schedule. Rule 39 was intended to apply to those creditors who, having proved their claims, did not come forward to claim a dividend. A claim was not paid until it was proved to the satisfaction of the Official Assignee ; and rule 39 was not intended for the creditors whose names merely appeared on the schedule. The learned counsel referred to the practice in England, and asked his lordship to follow it. The Insolvent Debtors' Act in India was based upon the English law ; and it was the duty of the Court to expunge the names of those creditors who did not come forward to prove their claims. The Official Assignee was not a trustee for a creditor who did not come forward and prove his claim. The Court had no power to bring in a person to prove his claim. Mr. Lang concluded by asking his lordship to make the rule absolute.

Mr. Inverarity replied at some length ; and his lordship took time to consider his decision.

RE CANJEE MEGHJEE.—Mr. Russell moved, on behalf of Jugjivan Cullianjee, for an order to adjudicate the abovenamed trader an insolvent. He was arrested on the 13th ultimo on a warrant issued at the instance of the applicant ; and having been more than twenty-one days in jail ; he had, under the Act, committed an act of insolvency. The order was made, the insolvent being directed to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE RUNCHORDAS KHIMJEE.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. The insolvent did not appear ; and the rule was made absolute.

RE MEGHJEE THUCKER.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the *interim* order, which was extended for two months.

SIR HENRY LAYARD'S EARLY ADVENTURES.

WE have already quoted very largely from Sir Henry Layard's new book, describing his "Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana and Babylonia," but the narrative is so interesting that further extracts will be welcomed. The narrative may be said to bristle with exciting incident, and the narrator's life seems to have hung by a thread at many periods of his eventful history. He is in peril from robbers, treachery, sickness, wild beasts ; he is robbed of horses, clothes, money ; he is in prison, in want, undergoing sore trials, moral and physical.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Here is a passage from his experiences in the region of the Lower Euphrates :—

After we had eaten some kibabs and rice in a cook-shop in the bazaar, we mounted our horses. We soon left behind us the palm groves and the great mounds which cover the palaces of ancient Babylon, and found ourselves on the broad and well-beaten caravan track leading to Baghdad. Parties of irregular horse were stationed at the caravanserais, which have been built at regular distances on the much-frequented road between Hillah and Baghdad. Their officers assured us that the road was safe, as the Bedouins had retired to the desert, pursued by the Pasha's troops. We had passed the third of these great buildings, when we saw in the distance, amidst a cloud of dust, a number of horsemen galloping towards us. We at first took them for "hytas"—as the Bashi-Bozuks were called by the Arabs—in the service of the Government, sent out to patrol the road, but as they approached we heard the Bedouin war-cry. The postman, who was much alarmed, proposed that we should endeavour, by urging on our horses, to reach the nearest caravanserai before the Arabs could overtake us. But as they were rapidly gaining upon us, and it was evident that we had no chance in a race against their high-bred mares, I thought the most prudent course would be to remain where we were, and to trust to my character as a European. The horsemen, who proved to be of the Shammar tribe, were soon upon us. One or two, galloping at full speed towards me, brought their mares up on their haunches when their long quivering spears were almost within a few inches of my body. In an instant, and before I had time to make myself known, the Agayl and I were thrown from our horses. When I fell my "keffiyeh" dropped off, and exposed a red "tarbush," or fez, which I wore under it to protect my head from the sun. One of the Arabs cried out that I was a "Toork," and a man who had dismounted, seizing hold of me, as I lay upon the ground, drew a knife and endeavoured to kneel upon my chest. I struggled, thinking that he intended to cut my throat, and called out to one of the party, who, mounted upon a fine mare, appeared to be a sheikh, that I was not a "Toork," but an Englishman. He ordered the man to release me, and then told me to get up. He was a handsome young man, with a pleasing expression, the most brilliant and restless eyes, the whitest teeth, which he constantly displayed, and long tresses of braided hair falling from under his "keffiyeh." Looking at me for a moment he exclaimed, "Billah ! he tells the truth. He is the English 'hakim' (doctor) of Baghdad, and he is my friend, and the English are the friends of our tribe !" Then, addressing himself to me, he asked me why I was there alone and without the protection of Sofuff, the great sheikh of the Shammar, who was not known to be at war with that "dog, the son of a dog," the Pasha of Baghdad, and to have defeated his troops and occupied his country. It was evident that he either took me for Dr. Ross, of Baghdad, who had more than once visited the celebrated chief of the Shammar, and was well-known to the tribe, or that he desired to protect me, and had invented an excuse for doing so.

DANIEL'S TOMB.

Within another hundred pages Layard is at the "so-called tomb" of Daniel :—

The vast mound which marks the site of the ancient city of Susa, the capital of Susiana and Elymais, was visible in the distance, and, as we drew near, it appeared to me to be little inferior in size to the Mujelibé, the principal ruin of Babylon. We rode first to the tomb—the principal object of my visit. I found it to be a building of comparatively modern date, resembling the Imaum-Zadehs, or tombs and shrines of Mussulman saints constantly met with in Khuzistan, surmounted by a high conical dome of irregular brick-work—somewhat resembling in shape a pine-cone. I entered through a gate into a court, in which pilgrims find a resting-place for the night, safe from wild beasts and Arab thieves. A dark inner chamber, opening upon an outer room, contained the so-called tomb—a square case of plaster which might be supposed either to cover a grave or to enclose a coffin. Above it were suspended some ostrich eggs and lamps......The tomb was surrounded by a wooden trellis......In the outer chamber I observed one or two small capitals of columns in marble, and in the courtyard a larger one of the same material, with a kind of lotus-leaf ornament, one foot ten inches in height. They were of the early Persian or Persepolitan period.......The building, surrounded by a few konar trees and palms, stands on the bank of a small sluggish stream, called by the Arabs the Shaour, which rises in the plain not far from the ruins. I found the remains of a flight of steps, built of large dressed stones leading down to the water's edge. Amongst them was a slab, with a basrelief, which has been described as a man between two lions, and has been converted by a lively imagination into Daniel in the lions' den.......There had formerly been preserved within the tomb a black stone, or slab, said to have been covered with mystical signs and human figures.......The dervish informed me that it had been broken into pieces by two Arabs......as they believed that it contained gold.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

These who had the privilege of knowing the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will not fail to recognize this portrait :—

His hair was already white. His tall and spare frame was not altogether erect, as he had the habit of stooping. There was, perhaps, a somewhat too evident assumption of dignity and reserve in his manner, which was intended to impress people with the utmost respect for the Queen's Ambassador and, if the occasion required it, with awe. His earnest grey eyes seemed to penetrate into one's very thoughts. His thin, compressed lips denoted a violent and passionate temper. His complexion was so transparent that the least emotion, whether of pleasure or anger, was at once shown by its varying tints. A broad and massive overhanging brow gave him an air of profound wisdom and sagacity. He was altogether a very formidable-looking personage, and he made upon me the impression which he, no doubt, intended to produce.

CURSING THE FOLLOWERS OF MAHOMED.

ONE more extract relates to the late Mr. Charles Alison, H.B.M., Minister in Persia, at the time he was Chief Interpreter to the British Embassy at Constantinople :—

Sir Stratford Canning had sent him on one occasion to transact some business of moment with the Grand Vizir, who was a Turk of the old school, notorious for his bigotry and intolerance and his hatred of Christians. In the middle of the business which they were discussing the Prime Minister rose from his seat, and proceeded to say his customary prayers on a carpet which an attendant had spread for him on the floor. He concluded them with the usual curses, very audibly and significantly uttered, upon all "giaours," or infidels, and to show his aversion to them went through the motion of spitting over his right and left shoulder. He then resumed his seat, and renewed the conversation as if nothing had occurred to interrupt it. After a short interval Alison left the divan, and going into a corner of the room began to repeat in Turkish, and in an audible voice, an extemporary prayer, in which he invoked similar curses upon the followers of Mohammed. The Grand Vizir jumped up in a violent passion, and reminded him of the fate which, according to the Musulman law, was reserved for those who dared to blaspheme the religion of Islam and its Prophet. Alison very quietly replied that, like the Pasha himself, he had only performed a duty in saying his prayers at that particular hour of the day, and that he had no doubt that the denunciations that they contained against Mohammedans were as much a matter of form, and of as little significance as the curses which his Highness had, a short time before, launched against those who professed the Christian faith.

The above anecdote would be held incredible in reference to ordinary men ; but he, of whom it is now told, had not only an eccentric humour of his own, but his knowledge of Turks and Turkish was such as is possessed by few, if any, Europeans.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED an OPERATOR and NEGATIVE RE-TOUCHER of proved ability. To a competent man, liberal terms, with good prospects are offered. Also wanted several good Negative Re-touchers. Apply to BOURNE & SHEPHERD, Calcutta.

FLOWERS and FANS.—Taking the opportunity of the coming Fancy Dress Ball, we offer our NEW STOCK at a discount of annas 2 in each rupee.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DON'T YOU KNOW that there is only one Depôt in Bombay where you can buy a pound of tea worth the money you spend?—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

STOUT BROWN HOSE, English manufacture, guaranteed good quality, 9, 9½, and 10 inches, Rs. 3-8.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co.

FOR SALE, 10 CARDING ENGINES, 40" wide, of Platt's make. Can be seen in good working order. Apply MANAGER, Coorla Mills.

MDLLES J. & H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a fresh consignment of garters, fancy hair-pins, hat ornaments, black jet and assorted colours, braids, leaves for soirees, Derby and Chevreau gloves, &c.

INDENT CLERK WANTED by European firm, must be acquainted with Continental goods imported in Bombay.—Answers stating salary and previous employment to "H. K.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Carriage and Pair of bay Arab Horses, sound and fresh, good goers, and thoroughly quiet. The TURNOUT with English harness, or separately. Apply to Mr. G. P. GLENDINNING, 7 Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

TO LET, ROOMS on the top floor of Dhobee Talao Police Station, commanding a nice view of the Sea. Suitable for Europeans. Rent, Rs. 25. Apply "B. J.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a Codd's Patent SODA-WATER FILLING MACHINE, one No. 3 A Filter, one Hand Crushing Machine, and other Soda-Water Machine appurtenances. About 250lbs assorted Essences, Ærated Water Labels, &c.—Apply to LATHAM & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES for Cutler, Palmer's Wines—Whisky, Brandy, Sherry, Champagne, &c. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows St., Fort, Bombay, for the best Hams, Bacon, Stilton, Gorgonzola, &c. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for Bon-Bons, Crackers, Paris Confectionery, Scotch Short-Bread, Cakes, etc. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay, for every description of market produce—Fish, Ice, Meat, Fruit, etc. W. J. ESSAI.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

TAN SWEDE GLOVES—Rs. 7-8 per dozen Black and Colored Kid, Rs. 15 per dozen.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Ladies' Diamond, Half-Hoop Pearl, Sapphire, Ruby and Emerald Rings of Beautiful Fashions, Rs. 150 to Rs. 550.—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

TO BE LET, for the hot season of 1888, the splendid and well furnished Bungalow "CRAIGIE BURN," at Matheran. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., next door to *Times of India* Office.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, whole or in parts, a LARGE HOUSE, with godowns, in Rampart Row and Oak Lane, suitable for Banks, Offices, and Shops, lately vacated by Messrs. VOLKART BROS. Apply to FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, No. 6, Hornby Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
[No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope-chandelier of six kerosine storm and punkha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-platedware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c. &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga, Doulton, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures, Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property is on view.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

Sale of Unclaimed Articles, House Barometers, Theodolites, Compasses, Clocks, Dog-cart with Pony &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter office, beyond the prescribed times, consisting of books, periodicals, samples of cloth, pair of gold bingles with silver plates, gold necklace, gold earrings, silver buttons and studs, silver cross, lady's jackets, price lists, photos, &c., &c.

Also by order of the concerned, house barometers, circumferenters, brass scales, theodolites, surveying compasses, rain gauge, station pointers, toys, clocks, fancy purdha chicks, China pen boxes, sets of buttons, grinding slabs, thermometer, barometer tubes, whips, walking sticks, bird cage, &c., &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of Noormahomed Dada, an adjudged Insolvent, viz:—One dog-cart with pony (Mare.)

SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture splendid cottage piano, valuable pictures, best plated glass and porcelainware; E cooking stove, English-built buggy, sets of harness, gent's saddle, choice plants &c.,

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, the whole of the above valuable furniture, &c. &c., the property of the late Captain ALLEN RUSSEL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and catalogues will be published.

SALE of burnt and damaged bales of yarn, hardware, machinery, mill stores, &c., &c., damaged by the recent fire at Framjee Petit Mills, near Tank Bunder.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Petit Mills' premises, near Tank Bunder, by order and on account of the underwriters, several bales of yarn, loose yarn, mill stores, hardware machinery, &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored silk satin.
1 case colored shawls.
2 ,, white and colored handkerchiefs.
13 ,, colored prints.
2 bales grey T cloth.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
3 cases assorted toys.
10 ,, gold size and blackjapan.

On account and at the risk of Manekjee Nowrojee Javeri—1 saphire ring.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Dhobi Talao, Dhuswady or Sonapoor Beach Road.

Messrs. MENESE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hira Ookajee and Co., and on account of the mortgagors Shaik Hoosen bin Astoo and others—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dhobi Talao, Dhuswady or Sonapoor Beach Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 125 square yards, and assessed under old No. 35, new Street No. 11, and Ward No. 2,591, and bounded on the east and south by the public passage called Dhuswady or Sonapoor Beach Road, and beyond that partly by Pirozbai, widow, and partly by the house of Suliman Shaik Karim on the West by the gulli, and beyond that by the house of Jewanjee Burjorjee, and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Khandia Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Esmall Moosa and Ebrahim bin Balor Meya Punvelkar, and by order of the mortgagee M—Hajee Jukerria Cummoo, the following landed property:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, on the east side of Khandia Street *alias* Soorti Mohla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 530, new No. 7,755, old survey No. 2,562 and new survey Nos. 4008 2-4 10, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 29, Street No. 12, Ward No. 627, and measuring about 138 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Khandia Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Mochee Daya, and on the south by the house of Khutija Bibi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1888.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Autwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary.
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget.
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

THE most noticeable item in Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening is the advance in Rupee Securities which were ½ per cent. higher for Fours at £70, and ⅞ dearer for 4½ per cents. at £74⅝, thus seeming to give colour to the rumours of a strengthening influence at work on the other side which have been current in the Bazaar here for the last day or two. Indian Sterling Loan was also ⅛ per cent. higher at 104⅞. Silver moved up further 1-16d. at 44½d. per oz. Consols were ⅛ lower at 103⅛, but French Rentes in Paris were steady at 107⅞.

London quotations for East Indian Wheat show no change; but in Liverpool, No. 1 Soft White was quoted 1d. per cental dearer, while No. 2 was 3d. down. There seems to have been no further movement in the Mincing Lane Markets, Linseed being called firm, Rapeseed quiet, and Coffee flat, but all at unchanged prices.

Yesterday was another dull day for Cotton in Liverpool, the total sales only summing up 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round, with the exception of that for "Fully Good" Bengal, which was put up ⅛d again, making it that much dearer than "Good." American arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting March-April, in which the decline was 1-32d. per lb. The market opened quiet this morning; probable Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 9,000 bales.

The comparatively heavy Receipts at the U. S. ports have at length effected the spot price in New York, which was down yesterday ⅛ at 10⅜ cents, Futures for May being 2 points lower at 10·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales yesterday, and in view of the large figures which continue to be given, we should not be surprised to learn that Messrs. Neill Brothers have increased their last estimate of the crop out-turn, while general opinion must be expected to diverge more every day, while Receipts keep up from the basis put before it by the Washington Bureau. The Receipts to date now compare as follows with the preceding two years:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Recipts	31,000	24,000	19,000
Three days' do.	81,000	79,000	54,000
Since 1st Sept.'87.	4,205,000	3,983,000	3,791,000

Our local market has been weak to-day in sympathy with the advices by wire referred to above, and dealers have lowered their pretensions to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy except for Bengals, of which there have still been native buyers at Rs. 158 for "Good," Rs. 166 for "Fully Good;" and Rs. 176 for Fine, this month's delivery, and sellers at a rupee per candy more. There have been European sellers of "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 231, and of "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May, at Rs. 204; but buyers would not pay within a rupee of these rates. Few forward transactions have transpired, but a considerable business has again been done in ready Cotton, including 600 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 203-4; 700 Bengals, at Rs. 164-73; 500 Pachora, at Rs. 190-93½; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 212½. A few hundred bales of old Dharwar and Compta were taken by the Mills at Rs. 184½ and Rs. 162-3 per candy, respectively.

WHEAT is quiet, with the usual small business in ready stuff doing in the Bazaar. Quotations for the new crop are unchanged except for Delhi No. 1, which is quoted 6 pies higher, at Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt.

SEEDS.—The price of Yellow Cawnpore *Rapeseed* of the new crop is an anna higher at to-day's quotation of Rs. 5-14-0 per cwt., and there are said to be native buyers at this rate. Ready Brown, of which alone there is any stock, is offered at 6 pies per cwt cheaper. *Linseed* is quiet and unchanged in value, as also is *Gingelly*.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,220	bales.
Wheat	7,932	cwt.
Linseed	3,807	,,
Gingelly	8,717	,,
Groundnuts	3,456	,,

EXCHANGE.—A further extra sale of Council Bills on Bombay was made yesterday, say, 2 lakhs at 1s. 5 1-16d., thus establishing a further advance upon the rate obtained at the last regular biddings. Stimulated by this, by the further rise in silver, and by the advance in Government Paper in London above referred to, our market has been firm for Bank Paper (for which, however, there has been little demand), and a further advance of 1-32d. has been established, 1s. 5 3-32d. having been the best rate quoted for forward business either for Wire Transfers or demand Bills. Mercantile Paper is not coming out, and 1s. 5¼d. is still the rate for 3 months' sight Credits ready, and to the end of February. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-16d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-8d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·82½.	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and rates, in the poor demand which is felt for ready room, are still drooping, though quotations are nominally unchanged. Nothing fresh has transpired in forward business.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active, and after touching 98⅜ for Fours for cash receded to 98¼, which is still ⅛ per cent. above last evening's closing rate. For the February account there have been buyers at 97⅞; and for March at 97 7-16, and a good deal has been done, especially for the February settlement. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cents. has been advanced to 105.

SHARES.—This market has shown more activity to-day, and in the case of Mill Scrip the movement has been upward in every case. We have to report an advance of Rs. 40 in Morarjee Gokaldas; of Rs. 20, in New Great Eastern, of Rs. 10, in Luckmidas Khimji; of Rs. 7½ in Jewraz Balloo, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental and Ripon. In Press Shares the Akbar are Rs. 100 up; and the Mofussil, Re. 1½ dearer. Empire Fire shares have been done to-day at Rs. 1,040, and this evening's quotation shows an advance of Rs. 30. In Flour Mill shares Bapty Brothers are Rs. 12 down; but Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, having been taken to-day at Rs. 500. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 higher, Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 down.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	118xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	700	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,350
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	109	125	125	Rs. 15	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	75
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	5
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	416½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	800	800	Rs. 75	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	60
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	500

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted, must send in their application to the Registrar by FRIDAY, the 13th instant.

Seats will be reserved for Graduates of the University who propose to attend in Academic Costume and who may give previous notice to that effect.

P. PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th January, 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAJRA—January 11, at her residence, Agry Street, Khetwady, Bai Bachoobai Cowasjee Majra, mother of Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERRIER—December 31, at Mooltan, the wife of Major C D Ferrier, of a daughter.

HOLDEN—January 3, at Dharmsala, the wife of the Rev Theo Holden, C M S, of a daughter.

KENNY—December 27, at Madras, the wife of M Kenny, of a son.

MERTON—January 5, at Midnapur, the wife of C W Merton, D P W, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—LEICESTER—December 30, at James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W Kitchin, Herbert Vyvyan Holles Roberts, Bengal Police, to Edy Marie, daughter of the late H G Leicester.

DEATHS.

NICOLAS—December 28, at Neemuch, of convulsions, Ivy Beville, daughter of Major F C Nicolas, Roy Artillery, aged 2 years and 3 months.

WALLACE—December 29, at the Goomtee Tea Estate, Kurseong, John Wallace, formerly of Golah'hat, Assam.

WILLIAMSON—December 27, at Chittagong, of pneumonia, James Franklin Williamson, Executive Engineer, P W Dept, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

IF our information that Admiral Fremantle will be appointed to re-organize the East Indian Squadron is true, as we believe it is, we shall soon see the commencement of a reform that has been long needed. Admiral Fremantle, the second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, is well known to the public by his capture of Falmouth, during the Jubilee Naval Manœuvres, and the ease with which he defeated Admiral Sir William Hewett, our former Naval Commander-in-Chief, and got into the harbour quite unperceived. The accident caused much searching of heart in regard to the ubiquity of our fleet, and its perfection as a means of defence for the home ports. However difficult it may be for our squadron to completely ensure the safety of a long stretch of the English coast, with its numerous harbours and its nearness to a foreign shore, it is indisputable that, even for defence alone, a powerful fleet is indispensable, especially when the coast to be defended, though extensive, is many days' journey from the nearest hostile port, and presents only a few points worth attacking. No country in the world would profit more by a powerful fleet than India, because we should hear of the departure of a hostile fleet days before it could possibly arrive, and we should know, too, exactly how many days' voyage it was victualled for, and whether it was bent on attack or not. Moreover, in the case of any attack from the West, which is the most probable, as any fleet coming from the East would have to run the gauntlet of the China Squadron, it is almost certain that the attack would be directed either against Bombay or Kurrachee, as there is no other port on this side of sufficient importance to make a capture worth the cost. That Bombay would be the point selected is most probable, because its capture, or even its serious bombardment, would be a heavy blow to British prestige and to the commerce of the country. Such a blow would be the chief object of the attack, because no fleet cruising so far from its base could hope to hold a large city in India against the troops that would be brought up to its relief in a week, and all preparations for defence must be made on the supposition that an attack is possible, otherwise defensive works have no meaning.

That the present squadron is unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare needs no demonstration. But, then, it must be allowed that the fleet, as at present constituted, was never intended to meet a European foe. It was intended, originally, to clear the Indian waters of the swarms of pirates that used to infest them, and under the [illegible] difficult and dangerous. For [illegible] the class of vessel which we [illegible] eminently suited, and the [illegible] no armour, but only a few [illegible] guns to [illegible] boarders were [illegible] perform the [illegible] completely swept the seas, and have rendered piracy a thing of the past. Having been successful in this direction the squadron chiefly directed its attention to the suppression of slavery, with excellent results, as the numerous freed African slaves who are to be found as sailors on the men-of-war in Indian waters can testify. But here, again, the work required was suited to the ships, for the slavers were small and, except in speed, were in every way inferior to our gunboats, old-fashioned as the latter are. That the traffic is not completely destroyed is in no way the fault of the vessels composing the squadron—though they are rather too slow even for that work, but it is due to the fact that the profit on a cargo of slaves is so enormous that the slavers are ready to run any risk to enable the supply to keep pace with the demand, and, with the aid of coasting vessels built solely for speed, without any regard to the health of their living cargoes, they are often enabled to slip past the cruisers. But as a means of defence against modern armed cruisers, not a single ship in the squadron is worth anything. The only ships which are fit to meet an enemy are the two turret-ships lying in the harbour, and even they are behind the times, having been built in 1870. They have 10-inch muzzle loading guns of 18-tons for an armament, which, though excellent when the ships were launched, are of small use as against modern armour, and they have from eight to nine inches of armour on the sides and ten inches on the turrets. This would be sufficient protection against the ordinary armament of a cruiser, but not against a man-of-war, and any attacking squadron would be almost sure to contain at least one line of battle-ship. Besides which the turret-ships are still without crews.

In considering the proper composition of a fleet suitable to the requirements of the East Indian Station, two points have to be considered, *viz.*, their value as fighting units, and their suitability for men to live in under a tropical sun. The heat at sea is not so great as on shore, but, at the same time, some of the modern men-of-war would be quite unsuitable for the purpose for the simple reason that the men would be simply baked in them. An Indian line of battle-ship must combine light and airy sleeping cabins with great strength in war, and for this reason, if for no other, turret-ships are useless as units of the cruising squadron, though very useful as harbour defence vessels, where the men could live in hulks in time of peace and only go on board for drill or when required for the defence of the harbour. As a matter of fact, we know of no ship in the British Navy that would fully answer all the requirements, but we imagine that a modification of the Almirante Brown, built for the Argentine Republic, would come nearest the mark. It consists of a heavily armoured central battery in the centre of the ship, above a belt of armour extending more than a third of the total length. Horizontal steel armour, 1½ inches in thickness, is worked from the battery to the ends of the vessel, forming a shell proof and watertight deck, four feet below the water line, protecting the steering gear. Above this deck, fore and aft of the central battery, the ship is built quite light and totally unarmoured. These ends could be built so as to be suitable for the crew in a tropical climate, and, even, if these were completely shot away the ship could swim and fight, for the steel deck will keep her afloat and protect the engines, while the guns in the central battery would carry on the work. The Almirante Brown carries six heavy guns in her battery, one in the bow and one in the stern. It would be a matter for experts to decide whether the fore and aft guns should be retained in the vessels of the Indian Squadron, because the iron fastenings necessary to secure these guns to the steel deck would pass through the men's quarters and would take up a good deal of room. Some authorities object to the partial belt, and prefer complete armour, but a man-of-war, with cabins of the size required for constant work in the tropics, would be too heavy, besides being probably too heavy to swim, and the armour plates on the parts of the vessel which were regularly occupied by the crew would be found much too hot for health. It would be no use re-organizing the fleet unless the work were thoroughly done, so it would be necessary to have, at least, two such men-of-war, armed with 43-ton breech-loading guns, besides plenty of smaller armaments, such as quick-firing and machine guns. Besides these men-of-war, at least four armoured cruisers are required, built much on the same principles as the bigger ships, and armed with four 10-inch and a battery of 6-inch breech-loaders. These six vessels would form the main body of the squadron, in addition to which there would be the necessary gun-boats, each carrying one big gun, and one or two unarmoured corvettes to act as tenders for the torpedo boats and for ordinary patrolling purposes. The whole of the vessels should be very swift, and furnished with high steam power, and sufficient sail power to carry them along at an easy rate, thereby saving coal in peace time. The exact details are, of course, matters for experts to decide, but we have shown the lines on which a really good East Indian Squadron should be constituted so as to afford thorough protection to our shores.

HAD it not been for the efforts made by the Jains to judiciously collect and reverentially preserve Sanskrit works, some of the best of the ancient literature of India would have been lost. The system of establishing libraries in connection with temples or religious institutions, and of maintaining them from charitable endowments, is peculiar to this community. The oldest libraries known have been founded at Broach, Rander, near Surat, and Cambay. The Broach and Rander libraries are almost extinct, while the one at Cambay still possesses a large collection, as Professor Peterson has reminded us. During the reign of one Kumarpal (A.D. 1143 to 1174) who was a great patron of learning, a State-library was founded by the illustrious Jain Pandit, Hemacharya or Hemchandra, in the Dhandherwada street at Pattan. It is stated by one eminent chronicler that the king established great libraries at Pattan, Cambay and Bikaner (Rajputana). His library at Pattan is situated in the Fofliastreet, and is considered to be the largest of the four extant in this ancient capital of Gujarat. One of these libraries contains perhaps the oldest works yet discovered, all written on palm-leaves. There are also private collections in the possession of several individuals at Pattan. As to the richness of the Pattan Bhandars, an idea will be formed when it is said that one of these libraries contains no fewer than ninety-five boxes or Dabadas all full of Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts—the total number of volumes available in the Fofliastreet is about 3,000. Some years ago the Government of India made a grant for the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts. Dr. Bühler was deputed to make a collection from Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab. His exertions to obtain Sanskrit manuscripts from the Bhandars of Pattan were not very successful, as the pious custodians were reluctant to part with what was religiously stored up in the sacred [illegible]. Attempts were subsequently made by [illegible] other Sanskrit scholars to obtain manuscripts, but they met with hardly any success. With a view to form the nucleus of a Sanskrit library at Baroda H. H. the Gaekwar's Government sanctioned a sum of money to buy an old collection of manuscripts lying in the possession of a Brahmin widow of Ahmedabad. A further amount was granted some time later to purchase Sanskrit works from Benares and other centres of Sanskrit learning. During his tour in the Kadi Division the Maharaja Sayaji Row was struck with the care bestowed on the preservation of the ancient lore at Pattan, and he granted a considerable sum for the purpose of taking copies of such manuscripts as could be obtained, and Mr. Mahaut Narayen Bharti, an influential citizen of Pattan, was entrusted with the work. Under his supervision a number of selected works has been copied and sent to Baroda for the Sanskrit Library. The Maharaja has now expressed a desire that some of the works on scientific and literary subjects should be selected from the collection received from Pattan, and translated into the Marathi and Gujarati languages in order to enable the general public to have glimpses of what the famous writers of old have handed down to posterity. This is a manifestation of interest in the dissemination of ancient learning which may be commended to the rulers of other native States who are in possession of manuscript treasures.

THE appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall to the seat in the Secretary of State's Council vacated by Sir Robert Montgomery's death, which we spoke of a fortnight ago as the fittest and most likely, is to be commended from more than one point of view. No appointment that could have been made would have had more to recommend it on the score of character, or of capacity, or of administrative experience. Sir Alfred Lyall's career was sufficiently reviewed when he left India a few weeks since to make superfluous any fresh testimony on that point. The recommendation on which alone stress need now be laid is his freshness from the scene of labour in India. This is what chiefly recommended Sir J. B. Peile when he was nominated a member of the Secretary of State's Council last year, and it will be a powerful claim whenever it can be added to the other claims of postulants for appointments to the same body. Half the objections that have been raised in this country to the constitution of the India Council would disappear if the selection were always made as the two most recent selections have been. Whatever else might be said of Mr. Peile's appointment we were bound to approve of it in consideration of the fact that he came fresh from contact with the practical work of administration in India—in the India of to-day, and not of a quarter of a century back, the only country known to some of the Secretary of State's councillors. We say the same of Sir Alfred Lyall's appointment, and in saying it we may urge Lord Cross to continue on the good line which he has followed hitherto. The men are not wanting. The administration in India has only lately been deprived of the services of Sir Theodore Hope, whose return shortly to England will give the Secretary of State, ready to hand, an administrator and a statesman who can give him in council the benefit not only of a long, but—what is of at least equal importance—a recent experience. The point to be insisted upon is that a long interval should not be allowed to elapse between active service in India and consultative service in the India Council. The Council must be freed from the reproach of representing what is obsolete and old fashioned, and if it were accepted as a principle that, other things being equal, the last to relinquish high service in India should be first on the list for nomination to the India Council, we should hear less of schemes for violently reforming that eminent but sometimes very retrogressive body.

IT appears from what a correspondent writes to us from Madras that there was pretty distinct cleavage between the Mussulmans of Bengal and those of the rest of India with regard to the question of representation in the Congress. It is claimed that two-thirds of the Mahomedans in India who concern themselves in any way with questions of public interest were in favour of sending representatives to the Congress, and that of the remaining one-third a small but active section was bitterly hostile. From Calcutta circulars were forwarded by these dissentients to every Mahomedan association in India, urging them not to send delegates, and agents were employed in every province to dissuade them from taking any part in the movement. So far was this policy carried, that when Mr. Budrudeen Tyabjee arrived in Madras the Mussulman sympathisers who awaited him on the platform were harangued and urged to have nothing whatever to do with the Congress. In Southern India, however, such efforts were on the whole unsuccessful. But in Bengal an appreciable number of Mahomedan delegates were persuaded to stay at home, and some who had got so far as Calcutta were interviewed and prevailed upon to return. Mr. Budrudeen Tyabjee is stated to have made a very good impression in Madras, his ability as a speaker and his business capacity and his impartiality favourably impressing the Congress over which he presided.

A *Government Gazette* "Extraordinary" issued last night clears up the "frock coat or coloured trowsers" mystery. The notification now given is:—"European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trowsers and white or buff waistcoat."

IT is not generally known, says a native contemporary, that the late Maharajah Scindia had a deep and rooted distrust of his own family and clan, and no Scindia was ever allowed office about him. Indeed, so great was his aversion, that he would not even permit them to die in the Luskar, or City of Gwalior. They must needs go out when their last hour came and die in a neighbouring *jaghir* village. When such an one had died, Scindia, by his own command, was not informed of the event till the prescribed days of mourning had elapsed.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S birthday durbar was held on Friday evening, when numerous titles of Mulk-u-Dowla and Jung were bestowed. The only man of note thus honoured (says a correspondent) was the Arab chief, Sultan Nawaz Jung, who was three years ago banished from the city as being responsible for the Arab *emeute* that then occurred. He was pardoned last year by His Highness.

THE Commander-in-Chief will after all be unable to visit Behar this season owing to the exigencies of his touring engagements. This will be a great disappointment to the Light Horse, who had hoped to work under his eye at Mozufferpore.

IT was originally proposed that the section of the line between Kazipett and Dornakul and the mineral branch should be handed over to Mr. C. B. Dunlop, District Engineer of the open line, but as no sanction has been obtained yet for the construction of the line between Kazipett and Chanda, Mr. H. B. Molesworth has been allowed to retain charge of the line till such time as the Board of Directors accord their sanction for further operations.

THE attitude of the Tibetans in connection with the Sikkim difficulty is described as being of a kind to precipitate a sharp solution of the question involved. A Darjeeling correspondent says that the Tibetans, who have accompanied the Raja of Sikkim back to his territory, are conducting themselves as if Sikkim were already part and parcel of Tibet, and talking loudly of invading India itself if the British Government dares interfere with them.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 9.

Two more divisions of Russian troops are being sent to the Western Frontier.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

JAN. 10.

A Nihilist plot to assassinate the Czar has been discovered here, and a great many arrests have been made. Several military officers are implicated in the conspiracy.

In consequence of the design upon his life, the Czar has abandoned his projected visit to St. Petersburg, where he purposed making some stay, and will remain at Gatchina instead.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

The Official Bulletin regarding the Emperor William's health states that his Majesty still continues to be affected by his cold, and that further care is considered necessary.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The French Legislative Chambers have been re-opened.

M. Floquet has been re-elected President.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on a visit to Mozufferpore on the 20th instant, returning on the 25th.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

Admiral Fremantle's flag-ship will be the Boadicea. It is probable that the Bacchante will also remain out on the station.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived from Bombay last evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 11.

The Italian steamer Bisagno arrived here at daybreak on the 10th inst.

MADRAS, JAN. 11.

I. M. steamer Tenasserim from Rangoon anchored here during the night.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
[illegible]	5-3
8¼lbs. do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. do.	74¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
Bar Silver	44¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via*, Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday 12 h instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10.

10 p.m.	72·1

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	73·5
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	79·1

THE Rajah of Sikkim has at last returned to his territory from Tibet, but the existing complication has rather been aggravated than decreased by his appearance among his own people, as Tibetan intrigues are more pronounced than ever. The patriotic party are seriously alarmed, as they fear an influx of Tibetans in swarms and the practical subordination of the country to the Lamas. This, of course, the Government of India must be prepared to prevent forthwith. The situation during the past ten days has become very critical, particularly as the insolence of the Tibetans has grown very marked indeed.

COLONEL WARBURTON, accompanied by seven Maliks of the Khyber Pass and their followers, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday. Arrangements have been made for the reception of the Chiefs during their stay in Calcutta by Kazi Saiyed Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., Attaché of the Foreign Department. These seven Maliks, by the way, represent a fighting force on our frontier of from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

A MURDEROUS quarrel occurred at Budanpur, near Jhansi, on Friday, among the police force sent to watch some dacoits. Two of the constables shot one of their comrades dead, dangerously wounded the chowkidar and then absconded, taking their arms and ammunition with them: it is believed they have gone to join the dacoits against whom they were sent.

THE conference of the Commissioners of Bengal, which has been sitting at Calcutta, dispersed some days ago, having arrived at various conclusions on matters of detail which will simplify their work, at the same time extending the principle of decentralisation.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that a new religious trouble is arising among the Sikh community of the Punjab, owing to the action of some in authority at the Golden Temple, Amritsar, in erecting a copper relief picture of Baba Sahib Singh on the walls of the Durbar Sahib, by the side of the picture of the Holy Guru Nanak. This the orthodox Sikhs resent as an infringement of the rules of Sikhism, even as taught by Baba Sahib Singh himself.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Sir Henry Harrison presented a further preliminary report of the Select Committee on the new Municipal Bill. In the course of his remarks he said the Committee still held that 75 Commissioners and 25 wards were the best number for the new Corporation. Regarding voting power he stated that the one-man-one-vote principle would work unjustly, as those who paid the highest rates and taxes would not retain their legitimate power. It could not be seriously contended that a person who paid Rs. 25 was entitled to an equal vote with large commercial houses, or that a clerk in an office should be on an equal footing with the landlord of a heavily-rated property. Plurality of votes would have to be maintained, but no one would have more than six votes.

VENOMOUS LIZARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article of 7th inst. you call attention to the following words, which occur in the paper I recently read at a meeting of the Natural History Society:—"It may safely be said that there is no known species of lizard in the old world, which is provided with glands for secreting venom, or fangs through which to eject it." You ask, with reference to this passage, if the time has come for saying that none of the Indian lizards are poisonous. If you refer to *known* species—that is, species which have been examined, described, and named by competent authority, your question may be confidently answered in the affirmative. My remark is, of course, limited to such species. He would be rash, indeed, who would deny the *possibility* of a venomous lizard being discovered in the old world. There are still tracts in the Himalayas and elsewhere in Asia, of which the zoology has been very imperfectly, if at all, observed, and where the local bis-cobra, if not bis-cobras, may at last turn out to be "boojums." Nothing that I have said is in any way inconsistent with the admission that another "horrid" heloderm *may* be found in India. Slight though the chance of such discovery may be. The assertion that there is no *known* species of venomous lizard in the old world is, I need hardly say, *not* made as a hasty deduction from personal observation. It expresses, as far as I can ascertain, the conclusion of all the leading authorities on the subject. This conclusion is obviously strengthened by the fact—to which I drew prominent attention in my paper—that all the specimens of lizards commonly produced as bis-cobras belong to species already well known to be innocuous.

You are quite right, however, in stating that the Statistical Abstract shows that in 1884 and 1885 four to seven persons, respectively, were killed by lizards. I might add that in each of the preceding years, 1882 and 1883, one person is said to have died from a similar cause. Most of these casualties occurred, I believe, in Guzerat. I have a dim recollection of having myself, while in Broach, examined an inquest report declaring a man or a woman to have been killed by a *chandengo* (the local name of the two harmless species of monitor lizards), *varanus dracæna* and *psammosaurus scincus*.

Some irresponsible critics affect to believe that the annual official returns as to deaths caused by wild animals and snakes are not worth the paper they are printed on; that all sorts of murders and dark deeds are covered conveniently and safely by the mortality for which snakes and "other animals" are officially held responsible; and that "snake poison" is merely a happy and conventional way of alluding to the "cup of cold poison" which terminates domestic disputes, and gets rid of people who make themselves disagreeable. My faith in the accuracy of the returns has never been materially weakened by these and similar reckless insinuations. I will therefore admit, for the sake of argument, that these alleged victims were really bitten by lizards, and died after being so bitten, I prefer to meet whatever evidence the returns may give against me boldly and on its merits, and scorn to shelter myself behind the plea that a man, declared by a village *punchayat* to have been killed by a lizard, may have had a dose of arsenic.

But I reject the inference which the believers in the bis-cobra will naturally draw from these reported deaths. Admitting that death in each of these cases followed the bite of a lizard, it by no means follows that death was due to the action of any *poison*. Those who, like myself, refuse to believe, on the evidence before us, that there are any venomous lizards in this country, will say that the direct and immediate cause of death in these cases was *fright*, and fright only aided possibly by a diseased condition of the heart. I believe that nothing is more certain than that grossly ignorant and superstitious subjects, bitten by harmless snakes and even by lizards, do occasionally die from pure fright. Many doctors, I fancy, could quote instances in support of this statement from their own experience.

Here are two cases recorded by Dr. Russell, the pioneer of ophiology in India, from which those interested in the question may draw their own conclusions. Case No. 1.—"Two sepoys at Rajamundri were bitten in the same night by the same snake, which was described as being 'scarcely six inches long, about the size of a large goose quill, of a dark straw colour, a flat head with two very small eyes, which shone like diamonds, and behind each eye was a black streak about three-fourths of an inch long.' The first man bitten died after six hours. He said and felt that death was inevitable directly he was bitten. The second man, bitten within a minute of the first, died within eleven hours. Neither man, it appears, suffered visible pain or convulsions, but passed away in a kind of stupor." Case No. 2.—"The porter of Mr. Bourchier, Governor of Bombay, a *very stout* Arab, was bitten by a very small serpent, and died *almost instantaneously* after exclaiming that a snake had bit him." The italics are mine. Dr. Russell's information was got from the Governor's son, Mr. James Bourchier, who spoke from memory, and added "that the snake to which the man's death was imputed was by the Portuguese called cobra de morte; that in the course of twenty years he had only seen two of them, one on the island of Bombay, the other in his own house at St Thomas's Mount, near Madras; that the length of the snake was from six to nine *inches*; its thickness that of a common *tobacco pipe* the head black with white marks, bearing some resemblance to a skull and two cross bones; the body alternately black and white, in joints the whole length; and that its venom is of all others the most pernicious."

Dr. Russell, it must be admitted, has not suggested that the death of the two sepoys, and the very stout Arab, evidently stouter in body than heart, was due to fright. He made no comments, and possibly believed that the snakes described were as deadly as they were said to be. Very little was known in those days on the subject of venomous snakes. Local superstitions were too deeply rooted to be shaken by the little exact knowledge then available. The diminutive cobra de morte was then a living tradition, and its existence not to be rashly questioned. But can any one now believe that the diminutive snakes described, even if immature specimens of venomous species, were capable of causing the death, by *their poison alone*, of the two sepoys and the stout Arab? From the descriptions given it is impossible to say what the snakes in question really were. But they are certainly more likely to have been harmless than venomous species, and the description of Mr. Bouchier's snake, to whose bite the stout Arab succumbed "almost instantaneously," reads uncommonly like that of the familiar and innocent little *lycodon aulicus*. This theory of death by fright is not a new one. In commenting on the same cases, in a chapter on the snakes of the Poona district contributed to the *Bombay Gazetteer* some years ago I ventured the same explanation of the cause of death, observing that the "cobra de morte, like the mythical bis-cobra or poisonous lizard, has no real existence; but whereas the latter name is still applied to various species of lizards, known to be innocuous, the cobra de morte is now, whatever it once was, a name and nothing more." Dr. Fairbank, also in his "Bombay Reptiles," writes of the Ornate Ghorpad as follows:—"It inhabits Sind and Cutch, and there is called *chandengo* and its bite is thought poisonous. No lizard has poison sac or fangs. The saliva may become an irritant when the lizard gets much vexed as that of a wharf rat does. Some lizards spring fiercely and bite severely, and some snakes that are not venomous do the same, and many persons bitten by such reptiles have died, *not from poison, but because they believed themselves poisoned.*"

The extract from Dr. Shortt's note, which I quoted in my paper on the bis-cobra, is anoth[er] good instance in point. There was a m[an] bitten by a chameleon. As there is only o[ne] species of chameleon in India there can [be] little, if any, doubt as to the identity of [the] lizard. Few will be bold enough to assert that [the] chameleon is a *venomous* reptile. But the [man] *believed* it was, and his belief remained [un]shaken. Despite all Dr. Shortt's assura[nces], the symptoms of fright were alarming eno[ugh]. He was "almost breathless, streaming [with] cold perspiration, looking pale, skin cold, p[...] small[...] In this case the poor man did not die. Why [...]ause he had faith in the doctor's remedies, a[...]s comforted by brandy and water. A bread [su]gar-pill would probably have had the same [...] But what might have been the fate of th[...]n without the doctor and his brandy and w[...] He would have gone to his house; and h[...]nds and relations would have crowded round [...] shrieking and wailing, telling him it wa[...]up with him, till the poor wretch would have [...] seized with convulsions and died. I have [...] seen a woman as near death as possible under [...] similar circumstances. She was working [...] in the garden, all of a sudden she gave a sh[...] and muttering something incoherently about [...]sake, went off into violent convulsions. The [...] was sent for, and he succeeded with some [diffi]culty, and after some hours, in getting her r[...] The snake was killed. It was a harmless [...] and had not even scratched her! She admit[ted a]fterwards that she had not been touched by th[e sn]ake. But she had been told—and of course [beli]eved—that if a certain snake's shadow fell on [her] she would certainly die. The shadow of a s[...] did fall on her, and she would in all human probability have died, had skilled medical aid not been at hand.

Tha[...] districts, Jan. 10. G. VIDAL.

OPENING OF THE NURSES' QUARTERS AT THE SASSOON HOSPITAL, POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 9.

The opening ceremony of the new building at the Sassoon Hospital, called the "Nurses' Quarters," took place Saturday last, the 7th inst. Mrs. Sheppard came from Guzerat, where the Commissioner's Camp now is, to be present, and a letter from Lady Reay was read, expressing her sympathy and good wishes, and regretting her inability to be at the opening. The letter also very heartily congratulated Mrs. Sheppard upon the realization of her project for the great comfort of the patients of the Sassoon Hospital. The interest Mrs. Sheppard takes in hospitals, schools, and all means of benefiting the people is well known, and the plan of placing the nursing of the hospital patients in the hands of the Wantage Sisterhood originated with her. She felt that notwithstanding the skill and unremitting care of the physicians, Drs. Cook and Eaton, cases were oftenest through the inadequacy and inefficiency of the nursing staff. The Wantage Sisterhood were willing to undertake the work with its expenses, if provided with a suitable home. Government, on being asked to supply the want, has generously built a substantial upper-storied house for the accommodation of two ladies of the Sisterhood, and two trained nurses, who have all arrived from England. The Doctors' orders will now be carried out by ladies, who have devoted themselves to the relief of suffering humanity, assisted by nurses trained in English hospitals. A visitor at the opening ceremony remarked that he quite wished to be an hospital patient that he might experience the comfort of the new *regime!*

A difficulty arose about furniture for the nurses' quarters, and this Mrs. Sheppard met by starting a subscription. His Excellency the Governor gave Rs. 100, Lady Reay Rs. 100, Mr. G. F. Sheppard Rs. 200, the late Sir Maxwell Melvill Rs. 100, and Lady Sassoon, whose late husband's beneficence founded the hospital, gave Rs. 200, and her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Rs. 100. The rest of the money was subscribed by sympathizing friends in sums varying from fifty to five rupees, making a total of about Rs. 1,900. The furniture was all made under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Nanson, at the Industrial School, Panch Hauds, established and supported by the Cowley Fathers' Mission. The furniture is plain but substantial, and a writing-table in one of the lower rooms would bear favourable comparison with tables turned out by experienced workmen. The sum of money collected by Mrs. Sheppard is not all spent—a portion will form a reserve fund, from which any extra, an air-bed for instance, needed by the patients will be purchased. Among those present at the opening of the quarters were Mrs. Sheppard, Sister Eleanor, the lady-superior, and several other ladies of the Poona Sisterhood, Dr. Henry Cook, and Mrs. Cook, Dr. Eaton, Lady Thomson, Mrs. Portman, Mrs. Kirkham, the Rev. Mr. Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Cane, Mrs. Mackenzie, the Rev. Father Nanson, the Rev. Mr. Watson, the Hon'ble Mr. Barve, and Mr. Samnath Succaram and Mr Tookeram Gaseram, the Contractors, who were so good as to finish the quarters in considerably less time than at first agreed upon, the arrival of the sisters and nurses from England is earlier than expected at the time the contract was signed. Mr. Samnath Succaram and Mr. Tookeram Gaseram were also good enough to forego the extra money, viz., Rs. 300, at first claimed to defray the expense of an earlier completion of the work, and Lady Reay, in the letter already referred to, desired her thanks to be specially conveyed to these gentlemen for their exertions and the concession made by them in the cause of charity.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE concert in aid of the funds of the Scottish Orphanage, which came off last evening, was a great success. The Town Hall was crowded with an audience of so generous a disposition that it encored almost every item indiscriminately. The programme was strictly adhered to, but the encore songs swelled it beyond the usual limits, and it was long past eleven o'clock before the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the entertainment to an end.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last evening, the purport of which was the publication of the following:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Gangadhar Anant Bhat, Esq., L.C.E.
Dr. Burjorji Byramji.
A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., M.A., C.S.
Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Aberdeen).
Sulemani Shamsuddin Jivakhan, Esq., L.M.
Kavasji Edalji Kanga, Esq.
Wasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar, Esq.
Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (London).
Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar.
Rev. R. L. Page.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Parsons.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Kt.
The Most Rev. Dr. R. Porter.
Balwantrao Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, Esq., B.A.
Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel.
Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, Esq., B.A., LL. B.
Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Merwanji Nusserwanji Wadia, Esq., B.A.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 11.—The barometer has continued to fall, except at some Southern stations. The fall is greatest in the North. The readings range from 30·239 at Jubbulpore to 30·020 at Galle. The wind direction is everywhere fairly normal. The temperature has fallen from one to three degrees over the Peninsula, and has risen or changed irregularly elsewhere. The sky is cloudy in North-Western India. There has been no rain.

IT was stated some time ago that the Sheikh Shenkity of Medina had been sent by the Sultan to examine Arabic MSS. in Spain. He afterwards went to Paris, and has now arrived in London. Under the auspices of the Embassy he is visiting the collections in the British Museum and the India Office, where he has been received with great attention by the officials. He only regrets that the Ottoman Porte, unaware of the importance of the materials existing in England, has left him so little time at the close of the mission.

[illegible] as suggested a little while [illegible] was endeavouring to bias [illegible] menace that an unfavour- [illegible] Ireland would be follow- [illegible] prisonment of agitating [illegible] ther Ryan will be regard- [illegible] idence of the Nationalist [illegible] Envoy.

RETIREMENT OF SIR THEODORE HOPE.

A CAREER of singular usefulness, of restless energy, of unflagging industry, and of honest, hard work, terminates in this country to-morrow by the departure of Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., by the English mail steamer. He has laboured in many fields of public usefulness, and his exertions have been productive of innumerable benefits to this country. Those benefits have not remained unappreciated or unacknowledged. The native community has fully recognised their worth; and the Bombay Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India have by their encomiums endorsed the public appreciation of Sir Theodore Hope's valuable services. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage to nominate him a Companion of the Star of India; the honour of Knighthood has since then been conferred on him; and he has also been nominated a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Sir T. C. Hope is an old Haileybury man, and his academical career gave promise of future eminence. At College he gained two gold medals and carried off no fewer than thirteen prizes. He came out to Bombay in 1853 as head of his year, and was placed under the Inam Commissioner, Poona, being afterwards appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna. Soon afterwards, he passed an examination in Hindustani, for which he was awarded a prize for high proficiency; then in Marathi, in which he had gained three prizes at Haileybury; and next in Gujerati. In 1855, Mr. Hope had to submit to the new departmental examination which all junior Civilians were required to pass. He passed it, but with such distinction that the examiners, in their official report, remarked that Mr. Hope's knowledge of his duties was very remarkable; and that, although he had been only two years in India, he was second to none of the gentlemen examined. Mr Hope's replies to the Revenue questions were considered to be so excellent that the Central Committee recommended that they should be circulated for the guidance of candidates for the examination. Government afterwards adopted this suggestion, and it was carried into effect in the same year.

The important part of Mr. Hope's career commenced in the Educational Department; and for a period of five years, namely, from 1855 to 1860, he rendered valuable service as Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, which, in addition to British territory, comprised all the Native States of Gujerat, and latterly the districts of Khandeish and Tanna. During the period that he held the appointment, he went to work with characteristic zeal and energy, and the schools increased from 62 to 240, and the scholars from 5,500 to 15,500. A Training College was established at Ahmedabad, being founded, organised, and for a time conducted by him. It is a fine building and continues to be the means of conferring the advantages of education. His achievements in the Education Department did not end here. He published a series of twenty-six Gujerati maps and school-books, written either by himself or under his direction from materials supplied by him, and they have become standard works and still enjoy great and increasing popularity. Of the school-books there are seven, namely, a Gujerati Grammar; a Gujerati "Kavita Sangraha"; Oral Lessons; Geography in two parts; Arithmetic; Manual of Surveying, &c. With the maps, they have passed through 151 editions; and up to September last year, 3,832,404 copies had been printed, of which no fewer than 3,651,985 copies had been sold. While he was Educational Inspector, Mr. Hope organised in 1856 a system of accounts known as the "Gujerat System," which was introduced into the Educational Department throughout the presidency, and still exists in principle, though modified in detail. In his capacity of Educational Inspector, he came in contact with all the native rulers of the Northern Division, many of whom he himself educated. A considerable portion of his time was spent in organising schools and watching over the young Rajahs and sons of chiefs, who were being brought up by tutors under his supervision. His ability, energy, and success in the Educational Department were repeatedly acknowledged by the Director of Public Instruction in his annual reports; and by Lord Stanley, when Secretary of State for India, in his famous despatch on education. The Bombay Government also entertained a high sense of Mr. Hope's services, and passed from time to time resolutions eulogizing his work. On his leaving the department, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. E. I. Howard, wrote—"My reports from the first have annually borne witness to his unwearied zeal and practical ability, and the series of Gujerati school-books, which were prepared under his supervision and partly by his own hand, will be a lasting monument of his useful labours." The Bombay Government, concurring in these remarks, said:—"Mr. Hope's name will, as justly remarked by Mr. Howard, be inseparably connected with the history of vernacular education in Gujerat."

From 1860 to 1862, Mr. Hope acted as Private Secretary to Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay, in which office he had excellent opportunities of gaining experience in the Political, Judicial, Financial, and other branches of Government. The accounts of the Educational Department being in great confusion at the time, Mr. Hope was appointed president of a committee to adjust them, and drew up the educational budget for the following year, which was acknowledged to be of great permanent value, and for which he received the thanks of the Bombay Government as well as of the Government of India. In the same year, namely 1862, he framed rules for the Ahmedabad Municipality, which the Government adopted as the basis of the standard rules which they issued. In that year, also, North Canara was transferred to the Bombay Government; and in conjunction with Colonel Turner, he was deputed to take charge of the Public Works from the Madras officials. He planned the new town of Carwar, and reported on the capabilities of the harbour and the best lines for new roads, receiving for the task the acknowledgments of Government. As Private Secretary to the Governor, he extended his acquaintance to chiefs of other parts of the presidency, and was frequently employed on political duty. In one instance, in 1861, he was engaged in the final settlement of the Bhownuggur claims.

After Sir George Clerk's retirement, Mr. Hope served in 1862 and 1863 as Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, where he inaugurated the City Survey with a view to defining Government and private property, granting title-deeds for the latter, and thus diminishing litigation and disputes regarding boundaries, encroachments, &c. The survey has since been extended to Kurrachee, Dharwar, Broach, Surat, Bulsar, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, &c. Some years later, at Mr. Hope's instance, an Act to provide for these City Surveys was carried through the Bombay Legislative Council by Sir Barrow Ellis; and improved provision for them was contained in the Bombay Revenue Code. The surveys of Broach, Bulsar, Surat, &c., had been attended with satisfactory financial results; and on the final survey report for Surat, the Bombay Government observed that the successful termination of this great work was entirely due to the Hon'ble Mr. Hope; and that Government had much pleasure in congratulating him and the officers who had been employed under his direction on the results of their labours. While acting as Collector of Ahmedabad, he also introduced the Summary Settlement of Alienated Revenues under Bombay Act 7 of 1863; and framed rules for the Ahmedabad Municipality, which were made by Government the basis of standard rules for the guidance of Municipalities throughout the presidency.

In October 1863, Mr. Hope went home on three years' furlough. During his holiday, he attended the lectures at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar, and at the same time compiled and published, at the desire of the Bombay Government, three large works on the Architectural Monuments of Western India (Ahmedabad, Beejapore, Dharawar and Mysore,) containing photographs from negatives, which were mostly the property of Government, and letterpress written by himself and others whom he retained for the purpose. These books were very favourably noticed by the home newspapers and reviews; and Mr. Hope received for them the thanks of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Royal Asiatic Society. He also employed himself while on furlough in superintending, by desire of the Bombay Government, the preparation of designs for a Custom House at Bombay by Mr. Brodrick, and edited for Major Impey a large volume of photographs of Delhi, Agra, and Rajputana. In all these instances, as in that of the school-books, Mr. Hope's work was entirely gratuitous. We may mention in this connection that he has recently been commended by the Government of India to the Secretary of State as possessing much interest in, and knowledge of archæological matters, and able to furnish any explanations that may be required regarding the proposed Curatorship of Ancient Monuments at home.

On his return to this country in 1866, Mr. Hope was appointed Collector of Surat. While holding that office for a period of eight years, he was also Agent to the Governor at Surat, and had to perform several additional onerous and important duties, such as the management of Sucheen and the Nawab of Surat's estate, the education of the Nawab's son, the liquidation of the Dharampore debts, &c. The litigation regarding the estates of the Nawab of Surat and of Zulficar Ali was deemed to be so intricate and important that, at the request of the Bombay Government, he retained the management of them and the guardianship of Zulficar Ali even after leaving Surat and up to November, 1877. On his resignation in that month, the Bombay Government passed a resolution, informing him of the high degree in which they appreciated the energy and fidelity with which he had discharged the trust. Mr. Hope also took great trouble in training the natives of the city in the art of self-government; and as president of the Surat Municipality, with the co-operation of the local board, he erected a municipal hall and other fine buildings, opened a People's Park, and carried out systems of drainage and sewage. He built the bridge across the Taptee, which bears his name, and which opened out the commerce of an extensive district; and he proposed and executed works for the protection of the city from the destructive floods of the river. These works were found wholly successful during the extraordinary flood of 1872, which destroyed the bridges of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and were officially reported to have saved the city from enormous loss. In fact, Surat is full of monuments which owe their existence to his exertions. During the periods of riot in Bombay and elsewhere, Mr. Hope proved himself entitled to the credit of maintaining peace and order in and around Surat. A Commission, appointed by the Bombay Government in 1865, failed to come to any terms with the District Hereditary Officers of Surat and Broach, who had for many years been drawing large allowances without doing proper service. Under instructions from Government (suggested by himself), Mr. Hope took up the matter in 1867 and succeeded in inducing the whole body of the Desais to accept terms which brought in a large annual revenue to Government. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Rogers, in reporting the result to Government, expressed his great satisfaction at the patience and tact with which Mr. Hope had carried this troublesome matter to a successful issue. Government passed a resolution, remarking that Mr. Hope's report was very satisfactory, and that they fully approved of his proceedings.

In 1868, the only Exhibition of Industry and Arts which has yet been held in Western India was organised by Mr. Hope at Broach. It was opened by the Governor in person; and fifty-six chiefs of Gujerat were present at the durbar which followed it. For the successful results of the Exhibition, Mr. Hope received the thanks of the local Government and of the Secretary of State for India. In the same year, he submitted to Government a scheme for the revision of the District Municipalities Act on new principles. It was adopted by a committee which assembled at Poona in 1870; and he drew up the Draft Act which they recommended. Three years later, he was deputed to assist the Hon. James Gibbs when introducing the measure into the Bombay Legislative Council. It afterwards became law as Bombay Act 6 of 1873. Mr. Hope was also consulted by the local Government about the Hereditary Officers' Act, the City Survey Act, the Reorganization of Police Act of 1873, the Municipal Act for Bombay of 1872, and various other matters of account, finance, and statistics. In 1869-70, he suggested an improved system of Revenue Accounts, which was approved by a committee appointed to consider it. It also obtained the approbation of Government, at whose request he prepared a complete "Manual of Revenue Accounts" in English. The manual was afterwards translated by him into Gujerati and Marathi, which, together with a Canarese version, were published by Government and introduced throughout the Presidency, and still continue in full operation. For this work, Mr. Hope received the thanks of the local Government, the Government of India, and of the Secretary of State. It was remarked by the Bombay Government that, in preparing the manual, Mr. Hope had accomplished a difficult and laborious task in a very thorough manner, which entitled him to the acknowledgments of all classes of officials engaged in the revenue administration of the Presidency; and on the publication of a second edition some years later, they expressed their opinion that Mr. Hope had performed a very valuable public service in providing the Presidency with so complete and uniform a system of revenue accounts and forms of agricultural and vital statistics. In 1871, Mr. Hope performed a special service in discovering and capturing Liakut Ali, the rebel leader at Allahabad in the Mutiny, who was convicted and sentenced to the Andamans. In this connection Mr. Hope obtained such important information regarding the disaffected and conspiring class of Mahomedans that the Government of India sent a special officer, Major Parsons, and afterwards Mr. Bell, C. S., to follow up the clues which were supplied; and Lord Northbrook, Viceroy Designate, wrote from England that Mr. Hope should meet him on his arrival in Bombay. Mr. Hope has received repeated recognitions of his political services, rendered chiefly while he was the Governor's Agent at Surat. On one occasion Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, credited him with "the greatest tact and judgment" for his capture of Liakut Ali; and on another occasion, the Secretary of State spoke in eulogistic terms of his administration of the affairs of Sucheen. In the matter of accounts and revenue, Mr. Hope's careful and energetic service has been held in high estimation; and the Government of Bombay, in submitting for his formal approval Mr. Nairne's "Handbook of Revenue Circular Orders," spoke of him as one of the "highest revenue authorities."

The city of Bombay is under obligations to Sir Theodore Hope for the extremely valuable services he rendered to the municipality. In September, 1871, when the municipal finances were in a state bordering upon insolvency, Mr. Hope was appointed president of a committee to enquire into the matter. The other members of the committee were Colonel J. S. Trevor, Colonel H. F. Hancock, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, and Dr. G. W. Cline, then of the Accountant-General's Department and at present a member of the Bombay Bar. After holding eleven meetings, the committee submitted the result of their inquiry under the two heads to which their attention had been directed, namely, the then condition of the finances of the municipality and the efficacy of the action of the Municipal Controller. Mr. Arthur Crawford was the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. W. Maidment, the Controller at the time. The committee found that the total amount to the debit of the Corporation on the 31st August 1871 was Rs. 38,68,823. Of this amount Rs. 67,40,657 consisted of formal loans received from the Government and the public. The difference of Rs. 21,28,166 between these loans and the total liability consisted partly of sums due to various deposit accounts from which they had been unauthorizedly withdrawn for various purposes, and partly of cash liabilities directly and immediately payable to parties. Further on, the committee found that of the total deficit of Rs. 21,92,860, Rs. 5,40,039 were attributable to the arrangements of 1869 and arose before that period, while the remainder, namely Rs. 16,52,821, was fresh net excess incurred since 1869. With regard to the Controller, the committee found that his duties had not been fulfilled in the instances enumerated by them; and that in the cases of the sinking fund and the obtaining of a fresh credit, the dereliction was specially reprehensible. Mr. Arthur Crawford and Mr. Maidment submitted explanations to Government with reference to the representations made by the committee; and Government then passed a resolution on the subject under date the 16th November, 1871. Government (the resolution stated) were constrained to express their surprise and displeasure at the state of affairs which had been brought to light, and at the grave irregularities and other acts of a wholly indefensible character which had been confessedly committed. While acknowledging to the fullest extent the benefits which had been realised during Mr. Crawford's tenure of office, as well as the difficulties with which he has had to contend, Government remarked that they could not shut their eyes to the extreme improvidence and recklessness of many of his proceedings, and to the culpable disregard exhibited by him to the restraints incidental to his position as the custodian and administrator of public property of great value and the dispenser of large public revenues. The Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Government proceeded to remark, had admittedly failed to discharge a most important duty, for the right performance of which he was specially appointed, and this after the precise character of his functions and responsibility had been defined and pointed out to him by Government. It was further stated that Government had caused a Bill to be prepared for the purpose of effecting such alterations in the Municipal constitution as appeared to be expedient in the light of recent experience. The Bill was not to become law without the fullest discussion. Meanwhile, it was intended that an officer selected for his financial ability and capacity to deal with large undertakings, should be appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner under the existing law for the purpose of revising Municipal establishments, applying sound principles of economy in all departments, for the reform of the Municipal administration on all points, &c. For the patient and intricate enquiry carried out by Mr. Hope's committee, they received the thanks of Government. On the Municipal Commissionership being vacated by Mr. Arthur Crawford in November, 1871, Mr. Hope was summoned by Government to take up the office for six months with a view to the adoption of immediate measures to extricate the Municipality from its difficulties. The task proved one of the most difficult financial duties ever imposed upon him; for he had to provide for immediate urgent necessities; to ascertain, compound for, and liquidate the liabilities and provide for the early re-payment of large loans raised to meet them; to re-organise the establishments, systems of accounts, budgets, contracts, &c., to adjust the balance between income and expenditure; and, moreover, to provide for an increased water-supply in order to avert an impending water famine. Soon after assuming charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hope represented to Government the urgent necessity for a consolidation of the existing Municipal Acts, with considerable amendments in their provisions, and the expediency of combining such a measure with the contemplated change of constitution. He remarked that there was scarcely a single branch in which more or less change was not required. The system of collection, Mr. Hope represented, was cumbrous and expensive; the town duty refunds provision needed modification; the conservancy clauses were defective; the building sections were in some cases unworkable; the tobacco duty was costly and vexatious to collect, &c. Government concurred with Mr. Hope in thinking that it was a good opportunity for amending and consolidating the Municipal Acts. There could be no doubt, in the opinion of Government, that the system of collection was capable of great improvement, and the system of town duty refunds inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and that in fact, almost all the clauses needed revision. Government, therefore, appointed a committee to prepare and submit a draft of all those portions of the Act which required revision. The committee consisted of Major General Marriott, C.S.I., Mr Hope, the Hon. A. R. Scoble, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The committee's report, it may be stated, led to the passing of the Municipal Act 3 of 1872. By the time of the close of his term of office as Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hope's indomitable energy had accomplished all that was expected of him without the imposition of fresh taxes; and he left the Municipality in a solvent condition. For these services he gained the thanks of all friends of the Municipal reform which was urgently required; and he became entitled to the gratitude of the landlords and rate-payers of the city. His Municipal services have been more than once officially acknowledged as well by Government as by the Town Council and other Municipal authorities. While Mr. Hope was Municipal Commissioner, he anticipated some of the recommendations which have been embodied in the recently-published report of the Expansion Committee. He proposed, for instance, that the Rotten Row and the Oval enclosed by that ride should be converted into a public garden. After a six months' furlough to Europe, Mr. Hope, on his return to this country in November, 1872, rejoined his substantive appointment as Collector and Magistrate at Surat. From November 1874 to March 1875, he acted as Commissioner of Customs at Bombay; and in that capacity was appointed a member of the Customs Tariff Committee, whose report was accorded high praise in Sir William Muir's Financial Statement for 1875-76.

In July 1875, in Mr. Hope's transfer to Bengal the loss to this proved a gain to the sister Presidency. In that month, his services were availed of, by the Government of India as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, by whom his services had been retained in different important capacities up to the present time. A year later he was appointed Acting Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce; and soon afterwards, Additional Secretary to the Government of India for Famine. While continuing in these offices, he was appointed by the Bombay Government Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, and Agent to the Governor, Surat. In 1876, the Government of India appointed him a member of a committee, of which Sir William Muir was president, and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and the Hon. Mr. Eden (afterwards Sir Ashley Eden) were the other members, to report on the grievances of Civilians in Northern India. Subsequently, by desire of the Government of India, Mr. Hope prepared a note on the condition of the Bombay Civil Service, which led to the important measure of relief subsequently granted to that Service. In 1877, the Government of India appointed him their delegate, in conjunction with Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, to negotiate with Seahor Soares, the Portuguese Envoy, a treaty of commerce and extradition for Portuguese India. The duty was performed with tact and judgment; and the Government of India expressed to Mr. Hope and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot their special thanks, while they reported to the Secretary of State their entire concurrence in the terms offered by the delegates. As Officiating, and afterwards as Additional Secretary to the Government of India, on Mr. Hope devolved the most anxious duties throughout the period of the Famine. The Viceroy, in writing to the Secretary of State in October, 1877, said that Mr. Hope had conducted the anxious duties of the Department in complete accordance with his Excellency's views and entirely to his satisfaction; and the Viceroy added that he thought it due to Mr. Hope to acknowledge his careful and efficient performance, from the beginning of the Famine down to August, 1877, of the additional and burdensome duties undertaken by him in the Famine Department. From April to December, 1878, Mr. Hope was on furlough to Europe. In October, 1878, the English Foreign Office deputed him to Lisbon to assist her Majesty's Minister in the negotiations for the Treaty of Commerce, already referred to, which the Portuguese Government had re-opened. These were soon brought to a successful issue; and Mr. Hope's services in the matter were as warmly acknowledged by the British Minister in a despatch to Lord Salisbury, as they were afterwards acknowledged by Lord Cranbrook in a despatch to the Government of India. As Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General, Mr. Hope was appointed president of a Commission to report on the Indian Cotton Duties and Tariff Values. The Government of India and the Secretary of State afterwards adopted all the recommendations of the Commission. In March, 1879, Mr. Hope was sent to Bombay to confer with the Local Government on the question of the Deccan Ryots and to prepare a Bill

on the subject. As the result of those negotiations, and in accordance with the views of the Bombay Government, he introduced into the Governor-General's Council a Bill which, after much opposition, was successfully carried into law as Act 17 of 1879. Again, in the following year, Mr. Hope was appointed president of a committee to revise the Tariff Valuations for that year. From April 1880 to March 1881, Mr. Hope was in Europe on medical certificate, and while there was appointed Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. On return from furlough, he was considered as having rejoined his appointment as Commissioner, Northern Division; but actually took charge of the duties of Acting Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, in which appointment he was confirmed a few months subsequently. From April to May 1882, he served as temporary ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General. In July of that year, he was appointed ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, in charge of the Public Works Department, and held the post till the date of his retirement. As Minister of Public Works, Sir Theodore Hope applied himself closely to a study of the Public Works and Railway systems throughout the country, and had such an earnest desire to inform himself regarding the minutest details of everything connected with his duties that he travelled from Beloochistan to Burma to see all the railway works with his own eyes. While on his way to Bombay quite recently, he thoroughly examined the works of the Midland Railway now under construction in Central India; and it was under his advice that the Government of India has, with convincing statistical arguments, negatived the claim of Kurrachee to have a new railway connection with Delhi, which could not earn a dividend in competition with the great Railway lines already serving the region around that centre.

The amount of Legislative work which, as Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General, Sir Theodore Hope went through, has been truly enormous. For a period of ten years, namely from 1876 to 1886, he was a hard-working member of Select Committees on no less than forty Bills. He had, in addition, the personal charge of no less than twenty-three Bills, all of which have passed into law. A glance at a list of the latter will give an idea of the amount of incessant work which Sir Theodore Hope must have gone through:—1. Indian Tariff Bill. 2. Bombay Municipal Debentures Bill. 3. Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. 4. Burma Forest Act. 5. Opium Bill. 6. Presidency Police Magistrates' Bill. 7. Sea Customs Consolidated Bill. 8. Sindh Incumbered Estates Bill. 9. Broach and Kaira Thakurs' Incumbrances Bill. 10. Indian Forest Bill. 11. Opium Act, 1876, Amendment Bill. 12. Salt Bill. 13. Salt Transport by Sea Bill. 14. Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Bill. 15. Portuguese Treaty Bill. 16. Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, Amendment Bill. 17. Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, Amendment Bill. 18. Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1885. 19. Local Authorities Loan Act Amendment Bill. 20. Northern Indian Ferries Act Amendment Bill. 21. Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act Amendment Bill. 22. Electricity Supply Bill. 23. Sind-Pishin Railway Bill.

We have recently devoted considerable space to a succinct statement of the labours in railway construction and in works of irrigation which marks Sir T. C. Hope's five years and a half as Member of Council and head of the Department of Public Works.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The ninth monthly meeting of the committee of management for the session 1887-88 was held in the lower hall of the Institute, on Tuesday, the 10th inst, at 5-30 p.m.; the following members being present:—Colonel Merewether, R. E., president; Mr. C. Chambers, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Mr. J. N. Petit, and Dr. Geo. Waters, directors; Mr. J. Young, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The honorary treasurer's accounts for November, which could not be passed at the December meeting as they were then unaudited, were again tabled, and, being found in order, were duly passed. The accounts for December were also tabled, but were referred to the next meeting, being without the auditor's *vise*.

It was suggested with a view to giving the committee an approximate idea of the actual financial position of the Institute, that the monthly accounts be in future supplemented by a list of subscriptions due by members, as also by a list of outstanding bills. (Approved.)

The accounts in connection with the theatrical performance given on the 3rd ult., under the able management of Messrs. Craig and O'Connor, were passed. Sanction was given to the honorary secretary to draw from the Lecture Hall Building Fund any money which it might be found necessary to disburse beforehand in connection with the proposed entertainments. It was suggested by the honorary secretary that ladies and gentlemen taking part in such entertainments be allowed three complimentary tickets on application. (Approved.) A proposal by Mr. Cornforth to the effect that special seats might be reserved for the committee whenever theatrical or other entertainments were in prospect, up to within a day or two of their being held, was unanimously approved.

The following quarterly members were elected:—Lieut C. J. Fry, Lieut. S. M. Renny, Dr. C. Monks, Mr. W. Aves, Mr. G. J. H. Collister, Mr. J. F. Darling, Mr. H. Dewhurst, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. W. S. Howard, Mr. J. Ives, Mr. J. M. Lane, Mr. R. MacOrmish, Mr. J. N. F. Mitchell, Mr. J. Neuberg, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, and Miss J. Cannon.

A director being required, *vice* Mr. R. A. Sterndale, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. John Wallace be invited to join the board.

The question of the supply of newspapers and periodicals was again brought forward, and a letter in this connection from Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., Cornhill, was read, the committee passing final orders thereon.

It was resolved that the Weekly Edition of the French Journal *Figaro* be added to the library.

A vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

The Maharajah of Mysore, now on a visit to Calcutta, has expressed a wish to place the military resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India with a view to assist in the defence of the Empire. A formal offer has been made to the Viceroy.

Rumours have been freely circulated about Hyderabad, says the *Deccan Times*, that for some time things have not been going as smoothly as they did between His Highness and his Secretary. It was even said that the Nizam had become estranged from his official adviser, and that matters were assuming a very serious aspect. The *Times* has the best authority for stating that these rumours are absolutely without foundation. The relations between the Nizam and Colonel Marshall were never so cordial as they are at this moment. His Highness leans as much as he ever did on his Secretary for counsel and advice.

The following paragraph is from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"A rather nice question has been raised by a gentleman invited to the Gaekwar of Baroda's ball given at Brighton. Among the invited guests were a man and woman, both bearing titles, whose relationship is more intimate than legal. The wife of the man was not present, the other lady was. The aggrieved gentleman writes to protest against the presence of that other person as an insult to every lady in the room. If so, was not the presence of her partner equally an insult to every man present? If it is an insult in one case, we do not see why it is no insult in the other."

It is often said that figures are deceptive, and perhaps fractions are the most deceptive of the family. Mr. Justice Day, in a case he was trying recently, observed:—"This document seems to be a mortgage of 1-10 of the residue." "Oh! no my Lord," interposed the ready counsel (I don't know who he was), "I think not: not 1-10 but 1-5 of 8-16." "Well!" said Day after a pause (and rather with the air of a bull who has been spoken to sarcastically and doesn't like it), "Well!" There was a titter in court, gradually swelling into a laugh, in which the mistaken barrister himself joined heartily, as the simple truth dawned upon him that 1-5 of 8-16=1-10.

Local self-government has not been an unqualified success in the Punjab. Sometime ago the local government were compelled to abolish the election system in the municipality of Hoshiarpore and re-introduce nomination, as the native members were constantly quarrelling among themselves. Now it is said that the elective system has also had to be abolished in the municipality of Kushab for much the same reason. One of the native papers admits that, quite apart from the rivalry between Hindoos and Mahomedans, misunderstandings exist between members of the same religion. Some members are lazy and do nothing, while others exert themselves solely for their own private ends and aggrandisement.

MILITARY NEWS.

Probably Sir George White will succeed Sir Thomas Baker in the command of the Allahabad Division.

Brigadier-General Luck, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, is expected to reach Secunderabad towards the end of this month for the purpose of inspecting the Cavalry Regiment serving in the Division.

The *Bangalore Spectator* hears from independent sources that it is in contemplation to reduce the Bangalore Division to a brigade, creating the Eastern District into a division with its head-quarters at Fort St. George. It also believes that the proposed scheme will take place from the 1st April, when Bangalore will have a Brigadier-General commanding. The offices of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General will be abolished, and in their stead an officer, not below the rank of Captain, will hold the combined Brigade appointments with a Station Staff Officer to assist. The Staff salaries of these two appointments are put down at Rs. 250 and Rs. 150, respectively. Brigadier-General Cairn inspected the royal horse and field artillery of the Bangalore Division during the past week. On Thursday they paraded in drill order for field manœuvres; and yesterday General Cairn left for Secunderabad.

The following appointments have been made:—No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery: Lieutenant Browne, R. A., to be Officiating Subaltern, vice Lieutenant H. B. Brownlow. No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery: Lieutenant H. B. Brownlow, from No. 1 Mountain Battery, to officiate as Commandant, vice Captain F. H. J. Birch. No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery: Captain F. H. J. Birch, from No. 2 Mountain Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain R. A. C. King, promoted. No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery: Captain W. J Honner, from No. 5 Garrison Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain E. C. Wace, promoted; Lieutenant W. W. Cookson, R. A., to be Subaltern, No. 5 Garrison Battery; and Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, from No. 4 Battery, to be Commandant. Lieutenant Young, R. A., has been appointed to No. 3 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

The following transfers and posting of Royal Engineer officers in the Military Works Department are ordered:—Major S. J. Lambert is transferred from Sibi to Agra; Captain A. C. Bruce from Agra to Sibi; Lieutenant J. M. Wade from Allahabad to Aden; and Captain J. E. Dickie, on return from furlough, is posted to Umballa.

Lieutenant R. H. Twigg, 12th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed officiating Adjutant, Ghazipur Volunteers.

Colonel M. C. Morris, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 7th January of the current year.

THE SECUNDERABAD PUBLIC ROOMS.

A Secunderabad correspondent writes:—"The great event and topic lately has been the sale of the 'Public Rooms' (as they are called) to Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co., for Rs. 60,000 (Government rupees—not the debased leaden-looking little Halli siccas that we are obliged to use together with the dirty dub, the only other coin in this civilised State!). I gather from the oldest inhabitant that the origin of the Secunderabad Public Rooms is shrouded in mystery. There is a popular belief that they were presented to the officers of the garrison by the late Sir Salar Jung, but my informant says this is a mistaken idea. That the late Sir Salar Jung built a portion of the Rooms and presented it to the garrison is an undisputed fact, and as a small return for this act of public-spiritedness and benevolence the family and descendants of the deceased Minister are life members of the Institution without voting or ballot for ever. But even as regards the portion of the building so presented, opinions differ. Some say it was the ball-room: others the barn. The theatre is comparatively a new building, having been erected by the 1st Royals when they were quartered here in 1862. The station library is in the same compound, but on separate interests and has separate subscription, ballot, &c., so that members of one are not necessarily members of the other. It is a well-known fact that the library is the very hottest room in the station, the thermometer never going below 97 deg. all through the hot season, and even in the cold weather it is 6 deg. warmer than any other room. To this oven, called familiarly the hen-coop, the ladies are relegated evening after evening to occupy themselves as best they can, whilst their lords are in the adjoining building, at the bar, playing billiards or otherwise amusing themselves. Now that the Rooms have been sold, we shall have no ball-room and no theatre for many months, but possibly Messrs. Badham, Pile will allow the occasional use of the theatre until the new one is built. A house has been purchased in a capital situation, close to the Public Gardens, where the Club is to be lodged temporarily: a new club-house is to be built in the compound, which is a very large one, and the present house—with some additions—to be used hereafter as a library. These changes will not be effected for a considerable time, and in the meantime the library remains where it is: rather an inconvenient arrangement, but we in the present must put up with a little discomfort for the future good. The plan of the present Rooms is certainly capable of being greatly improved upon, so it is hoped that the new Club will satisfy every one if only enough money is forthcoming to build it as proposed. It is also to be hoped that some better name will be chosen for the new building than that the old rejoices in. The new site is quite as central as the old one, as far as nearly every one is concerned, though it is not in the middle of the large maidan (as the present Rooms are) round which Secunderabad proper is built, and in which are also the general parade ground, the gymkhana pavilion and the cemetery. Opposite the gate of the latter place one of the hurdles is always placed for the gymkhana hurdle races, and it is a curious fact that if horse or man do come to grief it is invariably at that particular hurdle."

BENGAL.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st December was 244 against 257 and 229 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 17 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 20 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 86 and 33, respectively, against 86 and 44 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·3 per mille per annum against 33·9, the mean of the last five years.

The Maharajah of Mysore in Calcutta.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by his brother and the Political Agent, paid a visit on Thursday morning last to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, the Foreign Under-Secretary, and his Excellency's Personal Staff, paid a return visit to his Highness on Friday, at 3-30 p.m.—*Englishman.*

The bestowal of honours in China does not extend only to the living and the dead, but it appears that sometimes even a spirit is thus honoured. It must, of course, be a good and beneficent spirit, and such a one has lately appeared at Jeho, where there is a palace belonging to the Emperor about two hundred years old. Two large rivers unite near Jeho, which are kept under some sort of control by weirs and sluices, but on two or three occasions these have been carried away and the town and surrounding country flooded, though no damage was ever done to the Palace. Last August an unusually heavy flood carried away the weir, but the people repaired to the temple of the river gods and offered up earnest prayers to the General of the Warlieh river, when the waters fell immediately. Again, in September there was another flood, and it was announced that the good spirit had appeared in living form in front of the tablet of the Golden Dragon Prince. Again prayers and sacrifices were offered, and the water at once decreased in height by a whole foot, no damage being done. In gratitude for this the officials and people have memorialized the Emperor that a title may be bestowed on the spirit as a grateful acknowledgment of the protection which it has afforded. Old age and the possession of a large number of decendants also seems to entitle men to honour, as the Governor of a province has submitted an application for permission to erect a Memorial Arch to an individual named Chao Yuhsin, a native of Shantung. His claims to honour appear to consist in the fact that he is eighty-two years of age, has six sons, thirteen grandsons, five great grandsons, and one great-great grandson, and as he remembers his father and grandfather he has now seen seven generations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Haverton, 1,645 tons, Captain J Peters, cleared out yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

The Clan line steamer Clan Munro, 1,416 tons, under command of Captain C Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour, late on Tuesday evening, laden with a general cargo from Glasgow and Liverpool. She had Captain J E Dickie, Bengal, R E, a passenger, on board.

The Clan Line Clan Graham of 1,911 tons, sails to-day, under command of Captain C Alexanderson, for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers aboard:—Captain and Mrs Brown and three children, Mr W H Cole, and Colonel Senior.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11th January, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Dracona	1245	W. Saagster	A	Rodgers & Co.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Assam	1611	G. W. F. Brown	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Branklow	1660	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Munro	1416	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Perim	866	W. Cass-Smith	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Accomac	1629	G. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. Hill	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1750	G. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray	N	Captain.
„ Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kerbella	1152	D. Stewart	P	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ C. Tower	1450	Hinge	Q	R. Craigie & Co.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Clan Munro (s)	Jones	Glasgow, Dec. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Haverton (s)	Peters	Galle.
	Fateh Islamo	Nakoda	Mozambique, &c.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Graham, Alexandersen, for Marseilles.
„ Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.

The following vessels entered yesterday for loading:—
Steamer Clan Munro, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Commilla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Pemba and Assyria, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
„ Assam, for Trieste, Venice, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
7	Provincia s	Mitchell	Barrow, Nov. 17.
	Brindisi s	Alderton	London Dec. 1.
	Liddesdale s	Houston	Rangoon, Jan. 4.
	Chilka s	Gunning	(Port not mentioned.)
	L. Charlemont s	Bocynet	Glasgow, Nov. 4.
	Nerbudda s	Allen	Calicut, Dec. 10.
	Windsor Park	Bentley	London, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.—Steamers Secundra, City of Agra, Warora and Madras.

Jan. 7.—Steamer Maharaja and I M S Clive. Ship Valiant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 10.

For Liverpool.

Etolia (s), 75 bales cotton, A. S Moodlier and Co; 100 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 99 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 200 bales hemp, D. Chaganlal; 200 bales wool, G. Toolsidas; 100 bales hemp, J. Purdan.

Kirby Hall (s), 11 packages woolen materials, Finlay Muir and Co; 13 cases condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Son.

For Hull.

Carlton Tower (s), 6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 501 cwts myrabolums, H. Gokaldas.

Lepanto (s), 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For London.

Clan Graham (s), 120 chest cloves, J. Damoder; 240 chests cloves, M. Dayal; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co.

Ravenna (s), 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Dracona (s), 600 cwts bone-meal, M. Jamal; 100 bales cotton, Beyts Craig and Co; 13 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co; 130 cwts fishmaws and fish oil, H. Purdhan.

For Marseilles.

Clan Graham (s) 150 bales cotton, J. Fachiri; 770 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino (s) 100 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

For Venice.

Kt Errant (s) 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama.

Amphitrite (s) 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Amphitrite (s) 75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Amphitrite (s), 75 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

For Calcutta.

Persia (s), 40 bales twist, C. Canji; 77 bales twist, J Jagannath; 202 bales cotton, H. Amoolukchand.

For Hongkong.

Amphitrite (s), 400 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N. J. Abhraham; 150 bales twist, N. J. Sassoon; 200 bales twists, S. N. Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, D. P. Marker, 150 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 10.

Hodgson, Lt, Madras, 31st L I, on duty, from Quetta.

Jacob, Col, Bombay, 19th B I, on sick leave, from Peshin.

Twemlow, Lt-Col, Bombay, RE, on duty, from Karachi.

Hooper, Lt-Col, Madras, 4th P W O Light Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Welsh, Lt, Bengal, Border Regt, on leave, from Sialkote.

January 11.

Morrison, Qr-Mr, Bengal, Connaught Rangers, for embarkation, from Jullander.

Dickie, Captain, Bengal, RE, from leave, from England

Harward, Captain, Bengal, Warwick Regt, on leave, to England, from Jubbulpore.

Fennick, Lt, Bengal, King's Royal Rifles, on leave, from Peshawar.

Barton, Lt, Bengal, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, from Mardan.

O'Leary, Lt, Bengal, R A, on sick leave, from Amritsar

Bateman, Surgeon-Major, Madras, 3rd Light Cavy, on furlough, to England, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 6.

Kirke, Lt, Col, Bengal, General List Infantry, to join to Allahabad.

January 11.

Reed, Lt, Madras, 4th Lt Cavy, from leave, to Raipore.

Harrison, Lt, Bo, Dorset Regt, on duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 12th January, 1888

1. There will be commanding officer's parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 14th inst. at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30. p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practiced on parade, *viz*:—Sections 17,18,19, 21, (1,2,3), Sections 22, 23, (1,2,3,4,5), manual firing and the bayonet exercise.

2. "C." Company Wyer Cup competition will take place on the 13th and not the 15th as stated.

3. Tickets for matches in the Rifle meeting will be available for issue on Friday, when sending for them it is requested that competitors will state whether they intend shooting with rifle or carbine, and whether they are entitled to 1 or 2 handicap points.

4. Sergt Instr J. Fieldhouse is appointed Sergt Major from the 18th October 1887.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

5. The Bayley Shield practice will take place at Coorla, on the 13th inst. at 6-30 a.m.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

INDIA AND CHINESE CENTRAL ASIA.

The subject of the free opening of trade route from Darjeeling through Sikkim to Tibet and an expedition to Sikkim, where the Tibetans are showing an aggressive spirit is talked about. A correspondent of the *Times* referring to the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce urging the reopening of negotiations with China respecting trade between India and Thibet, says:—

Not long since a similar resolution by various British Chambers of Commerce was forwarded to the Secretary of State; so, apparently, British and Anglo-Indian merchants have their eyes on Tibet, and it is to be hoped that they will keep them there until they have moved the authorities, Chinese and Indian, to open that country to trade. It is, unfortunately, too much the practice of our Chambers to take up a subject in a hurry, to pass one or two energetic resolutions, and then to drop it for years. Let us hope this will not be the case with Tibet, for there is little doubt that, if pressure is steadily applied, the opening of a route from Darjeeling through Sikkim to Tibet is a matter of a very short time. At the same time it appears doubtful whether the Indian Government will consider the present moment an opportune one to press the Chinese on this subject. The Burmah Convention, in which we promise not to urge the Chinese to open Tibet until they have had time to use their influence on the people and reconcile them to the presence of foreigners, was only ratified last summer; distances in Asia are vast; the difficulties of communication are very great; and it would not be unreasonable to ask for a little further time for Chinese advice to operate on the minds of the Lamas of Lhassa; for, as to the people, they seem to be friendly in the highest degree, and delighted to trade on favourable terms with anybody. No traveller has to complain of ill-treatment at their hands; they seem to be a kindly, hospitable race, and probably even the hostility of the Lamas, due apparently to their fear for certain trade monopolies of their own, is not insuperable. Chinese influence would appear, must first be exercised on the Chinese *ambans*, or residents, at Lhassa, for they are to be the real leaders of the hostility to the opening of the passes from Sikkim, and as the Chinese Government can speedily overcome this, we may hope before very long to hear that a British mission is to proceed to Lhassa. But although Lord Dufferin's answer just now may not be all that the Bengal Chamber wishes, the latter should before long bring the subject up again. We have, as a matter of friendliness to China, and in recognition of the difficulties with which she has to contend in the government of a vast and ill-jointed territory, with little beyond the most primitive methods of communication, agreed to give time to fulfil her contract to us; that time is going on rapidly, and soon she may reasonably be called upon to carry out her engagements. The Tsung-li-Yamen could scarcely take exception to this, and very likely would not; for there is no real reason to believe the Chinese wishes to shirk her engagements in regard to Tibet. There can be no question that the manner in which the Macaulay mission was collected day after day and week after week at Darjeeling, and its imposing dimensions, were well calculated to inspire simple and ignorant Tibetans with fears and suspicion; it is equally undoubted that the mission did excite fear, and that the Tibetans sent troops to stop the passes, and even to invade Sikkim for this purpose. The Chinese proposal that the mission should be postponed until its objects could be fully explained was a perfectly natural and proper one under the circumstances, and it was the part of a friendly Power to agree to it, as we did. But if China is suzerain at all, if her alleged rights are not mere shows—they certainly appear by the memorials in the *Pekin Gazette* to be very real and active—she cannot complain of being urged in due time to exercise them in order to perform her part of her agreement with us. There is no real ground for believing that the Chinese now have the faintest objection to intercourse between India and Tibet; their political fears, born largely of an ignorance of geography, are gone, and their general objection to the presence of the foreigner is gone also. They are doing their best to develop China proper in such means as they have at their disposal; they probably would not do less for their tributaries.

The Bengal Chamber's memorial refers to a very important matter of routes to Thibet, and to the blocking of the Sikkim road by Tibetan troops, to which I have already adverted. To take the more pressing matter first, there can be no harm in speaking with perfect plainness respecting the presence of these troops in Sikkim, where they blocked the passes wholly for a year, although they are now allowing the traders to pass through to Darjeeling. This is a subject which deserves, and no doubt is receiving, the serious consideration of the Government of India. The little State of Sikkim, lying between Nepaul and Bhotan, offers the best route into Tibet. There appears to be something like a break there in the great wall of the Himalayas. As *The Times* Correspondent in Calcutta points out, the distance from Calcutta to Tibet through Sikkim is only 22 days' journey, while by Nepaul, which is that taken by the bulk of the trade, it is 45 days, and he adds, "it is highly important that steps should be taken to open a direct route." Not only is this route stopped by the Tibetans, but their attitude raises the whole question of the relations between Sikkim and India. Last year the Chinese Resident in Lhassa, in a memorial published in the *Pekin Gazette*, related the circumstances under which they interfered in certain frontier disputes in Sikkim and Bhotan, and, according to their own story, adroitly obtained a recognition from these States of Chinese suzerainty. The Indian Government claims to protect Sikkim—at least it is usually called a protected State—and it would appear essential that this matter should be cleared up with China. Here we have Chinese officials referring to Chinese suzerainty over Sikkim as an established fact, and we have the troops of a Chinese vassal—a vassal, too, whose administration is practically carried on by the Chinese authorities—occupying a State nominally under British protection. No consideration of possible friction at Pekin ought to deter the Government of India from having Chinese relations with this State placed on a clear and unmistakable footing. Nothing tends more to the continuance of friendship between States than a definite and comprehensible distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. The move of the Chinese residents—for in all probability they are the responsible parties—in placing a military post in Sikkim has given Lord Dufferin an opportunity of opening the direct route from India to Tibet such as has not offered itself since Warren Hastings more than 110 years ago sent Bogle to Teshu Lumbo to see the principal Tibetan authorities on the subject. By an unhappy accident—the death of the Lama in Pekin of smallpox—the large and far-seeing design of the great Governor-General was for the moment frustrated; ultimately it was lost, with a number of other projects for the welfare of India, when Hastings was recalled to meet Burke's charges. It is only within the last few years that circumstances have caused the revival of this old scheme, and the Viceroy will best know how to avail himself of the chance now offered. Moderation and a good deal of patience will be needed to make the most of it, but with these—and they are qualities with which Lord Dufferin is popularly believed to be amply endowed—success is certain. Tibet is practically the last of the hermit nations of Asia, Corea having now opened her ports to foreign trade, and there are no reasons, political or other, why she should continue so. The people have no objection to foreigners, the rulers object only because of their own monopolies, and the Chinese Government has no objection in principle to intercourse between India and Tibet. One of the first points to which the attention of the Pekin authorities should be directed is the obstructive and unfriendly conduct of their Ambans at Lhassa. Whether this be a continuation of the traditional policy of China in Tibet—as there seems little doubt that the Ambans were hostile to the object of Bogle's journey in the last century—or merely the individual policy of the present Residents, it is clearly hostile to the express engagement and, as there is every reason to believe, to the present policy of the Chinese Government. The advantage of the Sikkim route, even if it were not the direct one, while that through Nepaul, as a glance at the map will show, is roundabout, is that there is a railway direct from Calcutta to Darjeeling. The existence of this railway has placed the commercial centre of gravity on the road through Darjeeling and Sikkim. To open this route without offending the susceptibilities of the friendly and interesting State of Nepaul, is a problem for Indian diplomatists which should be easy of solution, more especially as the transit dues through Nepaul are understood to be exceedingly heavy, from which it might be presumed that the Government of Nepaul is not anxious to foster and increase it. The idea of the annexation of Sikkim suggested by some of the native papers is, of course, absurd. Lord Dufferin is scarcely the statesman to raise needlessly troublesome questions of this kind, more especially when our protectorate secures effectively all the objects we have in that region.

The Tibetans in Sikkim appear at the time of the Macaulay mission to have kept the Rajah in Tibet, and since then to be acting in every way as masters of the country. Mr. Paul's mission from Darjeeling will probably settle this incident one way or the other, for he is apparently to be aided by a considerable force in ejecting the Tibetans if they will not go peacefully. But the final settlement with China will remain to be carried through, even if Mr. Paul succeeds in freeing the passes and in chasing the Sikkim invaders.

In connexion with this subject there is another topic calling for notice. The [illegible] of the Government and of the Indian [illegible] in Central Asia does not seem [illegible] connected. A few years ago [illegible] immediate opening of commercial relations with these regions. The Government was pushed to send an expedition to Kashgar to open relations with Yakoob Beg, then in the full tide of rebellion against China. A distinguished Indian official, Sir Douglas Forsyth, with a numerous suite, was sent to Kashgar to make a treaty with the then successful rebel, who was treated as an independent Sovereign. Another mission was started for the Court of the so-called Sultan Suleiman at Tali-fu, in Yunnan, who headed the Mahomedan rebellion against China. The trade of these regions was thought so valuable then that we were ready to brave the hostility of China, with which we were then on friendly terms, and to wound her at a most sensitive part by making treaties with her rebellious vassals on a footing of complete independence, thereby recognizing their complete success. These rebels are now suppressed; peace reigns over Yunnan as well as Chinese Turkestan, everything is favourable to trade, but where are those persons who were so ardent for it ten or 15 years of ago? We might now have trade protected by Consuls, residing at various entries in Eastern Turkestan for the asking; have we asked, and, if we have, where are the Consuls? What have the Chambers of Commerce and Indian officials, who wanted so badly to trade with Central Asia in a state of rebellion been doing since order has been restored and the conditions for trade have been more favourable than they ever were before? There are hot and cold fits in these matters apparently; now all the talk is of Thibet, and it is to be hoped they will go on talking about it until it is opened to Indian trade, but past experience does not make one sanguine. Last year it was stated on excellent authority that application had been made to the Chinese Government for leave to appoint a British Consul to Kashgar, that this had been granted with a readiness which surprised those who made it, and that Mr. Ney Elias had actually started to take up the post. If this gentleman went to Kashgar, he did not remain there long, for he was next heard of with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

EXTENSIVE BANK FRAUDS IN CARDIFF.

The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, the Commissioner appointed under the Act of last session, to inquire into the affairs of the trustees' savings bank at Cardiff, has just made his report to the Treasury. The bank was established in 1819; the late actuary (Mr. R. E. Williams), whose frauds led to the suspension of payment by the bank, was appointed in 1850. It is impossible to say when his frauds began, but there seems no doubt that they had been going on for probably twenty years or more. It appears that for some years past the late actuary defrauded the bank, partly by receiving money from depositors which he did not enter in his cash-book, and partly by entering in his cash-book repayments to depositors which were either wholly fictitious and sometimes to imaginary persons, or, where real depositors had withdrawn, entering against them in the cash-book the withdrawal of larger sums. In order to explain how that was possible, the report shows that the securities provided by the law against fraud were neglected. Had the law been observed, and had the trustees and managers acted as checks on the actuary in the way prescribed for them, though he might, by embezzlement, have got moneys paid to him by foolish depositors out of the regular hours of bank business, he could not have successfully forged disbursements of money to depositors by the bank. In the opinion of Mr Roberts, the present actuary, it was in the latter way that he obtained the greater part of the money stolen from the bank. But it has been the practice of the trustees and managers for many years to permit Mr Williams to receive and pay money out of office hours, and it was common for the trustees and managers who attended in order to be a check on the actuary, to accept his statement of money received and paid, and to copy into their cash-book memoranda furnished by him of such receipts and payments, without seeing them made or even seeing the pass-books in which they were entered. One manager and trustee, Mr Peter Davies, a draper, who lived near the bank, stated that he used often to be sent for on Friday evenings to copy into the managers' cash-book under the head of the following Saturday morning a list of receipts and payments furnished to him by the actuary, as having been made during the week. Other trustees and managers did similar things, but none on so extensive a scale as Mr. Peter Davies.

THE AUDIT A SHAM.

It may be thought that the money lost should have been detected at the annual audit, but if the original thefts were rendered possible by the misconduct of the trustees, their detection was postponed by the imperfection of the audit. The evidence taken as to the audit extended back twelve or fourteen years. Mr. Bradley first audited the accounts of the bank for the half-year ending May 1872. In his evidence he stated that he did not know that there was an Act of Parliament imposing on him certain duties. No trustee told him anything about it. He never had any letter of appointment. He was practically appointed by Williams, the actuary. His salary as auditor was £7, 5s. a year. He never did examine the depositors' balances; never heard that the extracted list thereof, checked and certified by him, should be open for the inspection of depositors. Mr. Bradley used, year after year, to sign the statement, which was entirely fictitious and fraudulent, prepared by Mr. Williams, on whose assurance he used to append to it the certificate. "Audited and found correct—Herbert E. Bradley"; whereas he had never audited it at all. Mr. Marshall was appointed auditor at a salary of £25 a year on February 26, 1884. In 1885 an additional £15 was voted to him. He made his audit more real. He refused to sign or certify the statement of different accounts to be forwarded to the National Debt Commissioners, and in his report of 1884 he called attention to several accounts in excess of the amount permitted by law. In the year 1885 Mr Marshall, in his report of the November audit, again called attention to the existence of accounts exceeding £200, refused to sign the document giving the analysis of the accounts, and even wrote in the balance-sheet "False" against the analysis. Nevertheless, the trustees printed 500 copies of a report in which the untrue analysis of the account was given, and at the bottom was printed, "Audited and found correct—Jno. Marshall." The bank was described as a "Government Security Bank" or "Government Saving Bank," and "depositors were deluded by this assumption of a title into the belief that the Government was responsible to the depositors for their money as soon as it was paid in." The report goes on to charge the trustees and managers with habitual violations of the law.

THE ACTION OF THE MANAGERS.

In reference to the late actuary, the report states:—"Naturally, when he was no longer there to carry on the systematic falsification of accounts and robbery, a speedy disclosure was inevitable." On April 24, 1886, the auditor reported defalcations exceeding £3,000. The managers than determined to suspend payment. The deficiency is shown to have been £37,024. 17s 4d., but the auditor's report "was never printed nor circulated to the depositors. No figures were given to the press, but simply the general outline, and no report was signed." "Solicitors and counsel were employed, mainly in the interest of the trustees and managers, as against the depositors." "All the legal costs were paid for out of trust funds belonging to the depositors, who could get no information." Full particulars are then given as to the composition of 17s. 6d. in the £1. which was offered, and as to the manner in which the depositors were induced to sign a release and give up their pass-books."

THE QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

"As to the position of the trustees and managers, the Marquis of Bute was president of the bank, but appeared to have taken no part in the management. He, however, took the chair at a meeting on June 9, 1869, and signed the minutes when the half-early accounts were passed. Therefore he must, I think, be considered a manager, and the question arises whether Lord Bute having notice of the action of his co-trustees and co-managers in dealing with the trust funds, and not dissenting from it, or seeking to prevent it, did not render himself liable to the depositors for any loss they have suffered by this wrongful dealing." The position of other trustees and managers some of whom are dead, is then dealt with. "Sir Morgan, Major of Cardiff, in 1885-86, was elected as manager in December 1886. He habitually disregarded the duties of manager, under section 11, when he attended the bank." Other matters are related as regards Sir Morgan Morgan's actions and transactions. In connection with the winding-up af the bank the Commissioner says:—"I find as to Sir Morgan Morgan that before the bank failed he was, considering his length of service as habitually heedless of the obligations of the law and as constant a violator of his duties under section 11 as any trustee or manager; and that after the bank stopped payment his action was systematically directed to shield himself and colleagues from investigation and liability, and to do this at the expense of the depositors." The Commissioner then says:—"I have no doubt that practically all the trustees and managers who took part in the management of the bank have made themselves liable—some to a very large amount—under section 11 of the Act 1863."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th January, 1888.

[illegible] of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

[illegible] corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	30·008
[illegible] of the Air	75·6
[illegible] Thermometer	63·9
[illegible]	56·7
[illegible] Humidity of Air	·541
[illegible] sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
[illegible] temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·1
do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	67·6
[illegible] of Wind	NE, ENE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
[illegible] in 24 hours	221

[illegible] from midnight to midnight.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 120 places at the Examination held in November and December, 1887, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

Name	Total No. of Marks.	Name	Total No. of Marks.
Kershaw, Louis James	7878	Cleghorn, Charles Angus	4146
Gunter, Austin Herbert	7689	Allen, William J. B.	4103
Gillman, Webb	7377	Bright, Reginald Arthur	4106
De Saumarez, Cecil	7327	Kane, Arthur Hyde	4066
Downes, Oliver Longcroft	7377	Packard, Henry N.	4047
Watts Jones, W. Alan	7033	Le Mottee, Reginald E. A.	4030
Rake, Francis Joseph	6741	Campbell, Gordon M'C.	4313
Maud, Philip	6615	Howorth, Henry Godfrey	3983
Bowring Arthur Hautayne	6380	Parry, Claud F. P.	3962
Colvin, J. M. Colquhoun	6335	Gordon, Henry William	3907
Cuningham, A Hannay	6310	Roche, William H. J.	3867
Pike, Francis Joseph	6292	James, John Edgcumbe	3854
Rose, Allan	6203	Burge, Frederick	3831
O'Brien, Aubrey John	6187	Johnson, Joseph F. W.	3824
Griffith, D. Maitland	6102	Blayney, Gerald J. S.	3818
Wait, H. G. Killigrew	5987	Townsend, Samuel C. C.	3803
Beach, William Henry	5876	Rolland, Alexander	3745
Mercer, B. M. Mercer	5684	Lewes, Price Kinnear	3719
Lubbock, Guy	5677	Clerke, Augustus B. H.	3675
Close, Francis Morton	5659	Powell, Edward W. M.	3655
Webber, O. T O'Kelly	5583	Sheppard, Seymour H.	3641
Harington, E. Copeland	5451	Kelly, Henry E. T.	3614
Oldham L. W Searles	5410	Hepper, Harry A. L.	3608
De Vitre, P. T. Denis	5318	Probyn, Dighton Gordon	3576
Cumberlege A Farrington	5305	Elkington, George E.	3517
Dickson, William E. R.	5255	Donovan, Charles Creahe	3465
Berne, Francis H C.	5216	Barlow, John Frederick	3456
Smith, Archibald George	5158	Rundle, Frank Peverill	3452
Pottinger, Robert S.	5114	Smith, Lionel Abel	3441
Ashworth, Leonard T.	5061	Gibson (Hon.) H. D'O. G.	3431
DeBrett, Harry Simonds	5054	Alexander, E. W.	3428
M'Gildowny, William	5053	Wolstenholme, O. S.	3421
Ayre, Percy Thorney	5012	Siegar, Charles William	3332
Adcock, William Henry	4979	Beazeley, George Adam	3313
Farquharson, Ernest G	4955	Curtis, Arthur William	3279
Puxley, Robert B. L.	4915	Fisher, William Annesley	3275
Orr, Charles William J	4895	Williams, Arthur Stuart	3272
Chartres, Richard C., jun.	4866	Roper, Roland	3263
Wylde, Robert Darell	4825	Hext, Lyonel John	3196
Walker, Herbert John	4817	Sykes, Clement Arthur	3151
Stotherd, Charles E.	4694	Boileau, Guy Hamilton	3133
Bignell, W. W. C. D'O	4661	Hildebrand, Arthur B. R.	3103
Broome, Guy Saville F	4609	Lewis, Richard Hull	3077
Emery, William Basil	4601	Watson, John George M.	3073
Tulloch, Donald Tiddes	4543	Kempson, John W.	3065
Lees, William Edwin	4528	Cookson, Percy Selby	3020
Morrison, Norman M'Iver	4518	Lysaght, Daniel Conner	2995
Horne, James	4487	Owen, Charles R. B.	2993
White, Geoffrey H. A.	4478	Manley, William G. H.	2973
Macgregor, Philip Melvil	4464	Lang, Evan Montgomery	2865
Marsden, Richard Travers	4434	Bayley, Abingdon Robert	2846
Hepper, Lionel Lees	4433	Phillpotts, Louis Murray	2844
Fife, Robert Bainbridge	4393	Brown, Courtney E. J.	2842
Cameron Archibald Rice	4313	Gosselin, Bertrand	2802
Jacob, Walter Henry Bell	4301	De Winton, Richard S.	2778
Bushe, Charles Kendall	4291	Wynter, Francis Arthur	2772
Drummond Eustace H.	4285	Drake, Henry Manning	2735
Clarke, Edward Russell	4231	Hinton, Godfrey B.	2713
Nevinson, T. St. A B. L	4212		
Grove, Ernest Williams	4208		
Aldridge, Jno. Barttelot	4201		
Greig, William Best	4196		

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Ambassador at St. Petersburg has sent to the Foreign Office an abstract of a pamphlet recently published by General Annenkoff on the commercial importance of the Transcaspian Railway. In this pamphlet the author tries to prove two points:—1. That the Transcaspian Railway will attract nearly all the traffic of Persia, and in particular greatly stimulate and increase the trade of Khorassan, a region whose commercial importance has not been fully recognized till now. 2. That Central Asia offers an admirable field for the cultivation of cotton, which can be grown there in such quantities and at such a price as to make Russia practically independent of foreign markets as to the supply of this article. Public opinion in Russia, to judge from the press (Sir Robert Morier says,) takes a very favourable view of the prospects of the Asiatic cotton trade, and M. Nichaeff-Maltk eff, a wealthy Russian gentleman, has visited this summer the country lying along the line of the railway, and is reported to be establishing large cotton plantations near Bokhara.

Various contrivances were devised to protect the new line from sand-drifts, two of which are worth mention. It was found that if the sand was sprinkled with salt water, the rapid evaporation produced a strong crust, which prevented any movement. Secondly, it was observed that in many places there rose in the sands little eminences which, even in a slight wind, "seemed to smoke." By covering these over, drifts were almost entirely prevented, as the lower level was not touched by the wind. The difficulties arising from want of water are regarded as no longer existent. Between Kopet-Dag and Kiuren-Dag water is brought from the mountains and stored in reservoirs. The stations Dushak and Karribend are naturally well-provided with water, and in other places artesian wells have been dug; while between Merv and Charjui are constructed subterranean galleries leading into wells with highly satisfactory results. The question of fuel for the locomotives was easily solved, as a satisfactory furnace consuming naphtha had long been invented; but the heating of dwelling-houses—an important consideration during the long winter months—presented considerable difficulty, owing to various inconveniences arising from the smoke of naphtha, etc. It is said, however, that the "Nikitine" apparatus has overcome these difficulties in a satisfactory manner. The use of naphtha as fuel has this secondary good result—that it prevents the inhabitants from cutting down trees for fuel, the inevitable result of which is to expose the country thus stripped of vegetation to drifts of sand.

Khorassan, it is claimed in the pamphlet, is not the only part of Asia which will profit commercially by the construction of the Central Asian Railway, which has produced an unprecedent activity in the trade of Askhabad and Merv. In Merv, which formerly contained but forty houses, there are now 1,400 shops and twice a week, on Thursdays and on Sundays 10,000 men congregate in the bazaar. Merv had till lately a brisk trade with Bokhara, but since the continuation of the railway to Charjui the caravans have naturally suffered. Still the oasis of Merv is in a highly flourishing condition, and possesses all the conditions necessary to secure a great commercial development. "There can be no doubt that the exports of Central Asia are destined to play a great part in the commercial history of the future, and of these exports by far the most important is cotton. The importance of this article may be estimated by the fact that in 1884 there were 901 cotton factories in Russia, employing 220,000 workmen. There is no reason why these works should not be supplied with material from Central Asia instead of from America, &c., and thus be freed from all risk of being cut off from their supplies. Central Asia will in two or three years be able to supply more than 3,000,000 poods of cotton. The present produce is about 3,000,000 poods; Bokhara yields 2,000,000 poods, Khiva 500,000 poods, Kokan 300,000 poods and independent territories on the Amoo Daria about 500,000 poods."

The Prince of Wales and his friends are said to be furious that publicity should have been given to the visit which he paid to Sullivan's boxing exhibition. "It was expressly stipulated," writes a home paper, "that this private show off before Royalty should be kept quite secret, and fervent promises were made by the pugilist and his associates that they would not let the function transpire. However, as might have been expected, a visit from the Prince of Wales was too good an advertisement to be suppressed, and the sporting papers received intimation of it directly his Royal Highness had left, and there has been plenty of chatter and clatter on the subject among those who were directly connected with the affair."

The report of the Liverpool Council of Education, just issued, contains the following grotesque blunders found in the papers of examinees from the voluntary schools, who competed for the Scripture prizes offered by the Council. "Weighed in the *barrel* and found wanting." "Blessed are ye when men shall *divide* you." "*Wished* ye not that I must be," &c. "Blessed are the *poor* in heart." This last error ran through quite half the papers. "Ekan" is written for "Achan;" and "Hanner," "Kain," "Raab," "Elie" (for "Eli") occur. "St. Tureon" is in the papers, if not in the calendar. Last year there were reported:—"Simion Peater," "Judas his Cariot," "Judases Carrot," "Ely," "Ofrie," "Rabit's house" (*q. d.* "Rahab's house"), "St. Look," "King Faroe," "Eran" (*q. d.* "Aaron").

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NOTICES.

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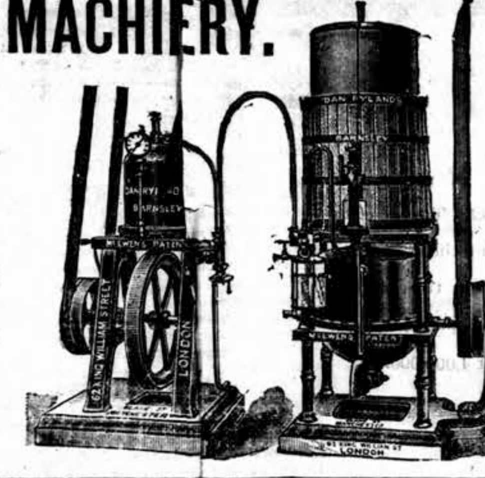
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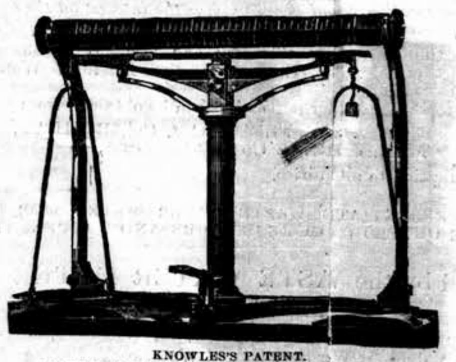
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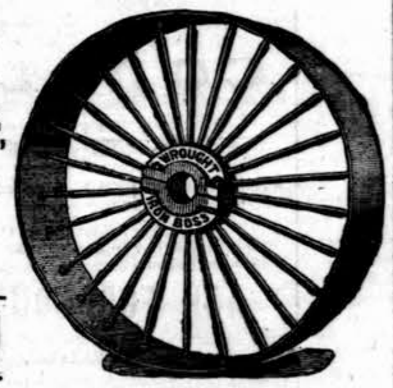
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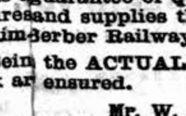
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RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod, M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay
Notes to Volume.
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NOTICES.

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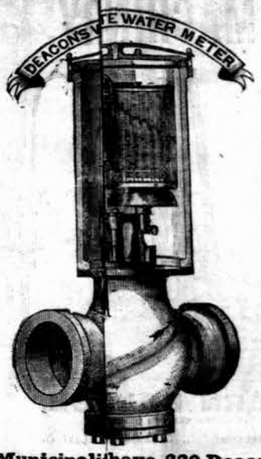
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